Erri A. 20 F.
 Switzerford ... 1,39 S.P*.

 Finland ... 4.50 F.M.
 Losenboorg ... 30 L.F*.
 Tunsio ... 0,425 Dei

 Fronce ... 4.00 F.
 Adders ... 45 Ex.
 Turksy ... 7£. 80,00

 Gerssery ... 200 D.M.
 Molta ... 30 Cents U.A.E. ... 6.50 Dirt.

 Greet British ... 30 P.
 Morrocco ... 5.00 Dh. U.S. Mil. Eur.) ... 30.75

 Gress ... 40 Dr.
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For a Small Town in Poland, A Tidal Wave of Freedom

SOLIDARITY: THE IMPACT

The International Herald Tribune today begins a two-part series examining the impact of Poland's Solidarity movement on a single small community. Today's installment describes the rapid expansion of the movement in Piaseczno, a town of about 20,000 just outside Warsaw.

By Jonathan Kandell

national Herald Tribune PIASECZNO, Poland — A year after the Solidar-ity trade union began in this farming and inchistrial community about 20 kilometers south of Warsaw. what surprises its leaders and sympathizers most is the ease with which their movement took hold and expanded.

"Nobody had prepared for it, there was no clan-destine organizing in the months and weeks before it started, nothing like that at all," said Anatol Luczo, 51, a patent lawyer at a local electronics factory, who asserts that his post as vice chairman of the town's Solidarity chapter is the first and only political activity of his life. "But as soon as Gdansk happened, it was as if everybody had secretly been waiting for something like that."

Piaseczno, a town of about 20,000 inhabitants, was not in a state of effervescence at the time the dissident movement of Lech Walesa and his shipyard workers surfaced in Gdansk last summer. Yet only a day after the Communist authorities and Mr. Walesa's group signed the Gdansk agreements of Aug. 31 to open the possibility of a free trade union movement, it was as if a flash tidal wave had struck

The waters tumbled out of the factories, immdating almost every enterprise, every institution, every

activity of the town, reaching flood levels far above the stated aims of Solidarity's national leadership.

Up in Gdansk, Mr. Walesa told his followers recently that they were standing at a crossroads: "Should we be a typical trade union which puts forward demands or should we, as Poles and as citizens, undertake the attempt to go forward in a major different direction."

But in Piaseczno that crossroads was breached months ago. The Solidarity movement here has exploded far beyond the bounds of a typical trade

While at a national level, the tug-of-war between Solidarity and the Communist Party is still being played out, in Piaseczno and probably numerou other communities the balance of power has clearly shifted into the hands of Solidarity members.

There are no party hard-liners here willing to echo their national leadership and publicly accuse the dissident movement of being infested with "anti-Socialist elements." It is difficult to find a local Communist official who will openly offer even tepid criticism of Solidarity.

Virtual Veto for Workers

In the factories. Solidarity members exercise a virtual veto over managerial appointments and decisions, and have put into practice a rough version of the workers' management concept that Mr. Walesa is still trying to get the national leadership of the Communist Party to concede. Outside the factories. Solidarity members sit on the town council, participate in committees dealing with the food and housing crises, and distribute newsletters with a vision far different than the one put forth by the party publications and state radio and television.

"The impact of Solidarity, whether as individual members or as an organization, is felt everywhere — the whole environment here has changed," said Jerzy Lomacki, a loyal Communist, speaking from his triple vantage point of party official, town coun-

cil member, and deputy director of Piaseczno's largest enterprise, the Polkolor video tube factory.

One of the community's five Catholic priests, a Father Krolak, suggested that the Solidarity movement had emerged as "the only organization to represent workers, farmers, ordinary people before the party and government," a role which he said the local church had tried less successfully to fill. "If Solidarity did not exist the burden would have fall-

Solidarity did not exist, the burden would have fallen entirely on the church," he added. "So, yes, I support it, I meet with its people, I openly cooper-

Again and again, Solidarity members emphasize that there are no local chieftains who hold personal sway over the movement, that there are no people whose absence would cause the movement to collapse. It is perhaps revealing that the individuals who played a leading role in Solidarity's beginnings in Piaseczno, at the Polkolor video tube factory, did not go on to take charge of the movement, and today remain virtually anonymous even in their

. There is, for example, the case of Bohdan Nalepinski, 26, a lanky blue-collar worker with a walrus moustache, who was one of the founders of Solidarity at Polkolor and yet has no ranking post in the

For five years, Mr. Nalepinski worked on the as-sembly line, and then was transferred to the section responsible for the supply of spare parts. Although not a Communist, he was a leader of the youth group sponsored by the party. And in this capacity, he took part in an assembly of factory representatives — official trade unionists; managers, section leaders and party stalwarts — convoked by Polkolor's Communist Party first secretary last Sept. 1 to discuss the possibility of establishing a free trade union chapter at the factory in keeping with the government's historic accord with Lech Walesa the

The first secretary delivered a short, hard-line

speech in which he concluded that there was no need or widespread desire for a free trade union at Polkolor. The assembly sat in silence, aware that the man was conveying a message from the party hierarchy in Warsaw that despite any agreements signed with Mr. Walesa and his Gdansk dissidents the Communist leadership was not about to open the floodgates of reform around the country.

A Chapter Is Organized

Suddenly a young man, whom Mr. Nalepinski had always considered an ambitious, faithful Communist, sprung to his feet to challenge the first secretary and demand an open discussion. He was quickly called out of order and warned to keep qui-

"I was stunned," Mr. Nalepinski recalled. "Here was the last guy in the world I would have expected to speak out against the party. I jumped up and started protesting on his behalf. They shut me up

After the assembly was dissolved, Mr. Nalepinski and the young party dissident met and decided to gather a list of signatures calling for an independ-ent trade union chapter at the factory. Two days later, on Sept. 3, they took their list to the deputy director of the plant, who was a ranking party offi-cial and member of the Sejm (parliament). He denounced them as troublemakers and threw them out of his office.

But only a week later, following a series of small work stoppages at the factory in demand for salary increases, the deputy director called back Mr. Nalepinski and his friend. By this time, their list included more than 1,500 signatures, out of the 5,300 employees

"He was obviously scared that something he could not understand was happening, and he apologized to us, and promised not to oppose a free trade union," Bohdan Nalepinski said. "We really did not (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Polish Policy West like the \$27 billion owed by Poland. After Mr. Brezhnev's in-formal summit with Mr. Kania By Richard Balmforth Reuers MOSCOW — The Soviet Union and Polish Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski on Aug. 14, the Kremlin announced it would postpone re-payment until 1986 of more than

Moscow Warns

Bloc Against

has told its Eastern European al-lies that strict adherence to Kremlin-style Communism and tight internal control are required to pre-

vent troubles like those of Poland.

The message was contained in a report by the Politburo - the Soviet Communist Party's inner Cabinet — on a round of meetings in-volving President Leonid 1. Brezhnev and seven foreign party leaders. The report in Soviet newspapers Sunday formally expressed approval of Mr. Brezhnev's talks and indicated that the Polish crisis had figured prominently in them.

Mr. Brezhnev met the leaders of East Germany, Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgar-ia and Mongolia, as well as Polish party chief Stanislaw Kania, during the past month at his holiday

retreat near Yalta. The report said Poland is con-fronted with "acute crisis phenomena" and the Polish troubles are impeding the advancement of Socialism in general. It said; "The practice of Socialist development once again convinces us how important it is for a Communist par-

ty to be strictly guided by Leninist norms of party life. "It [the party] must show con-cern for the strengthening of ties with the masses and the perfecting

of Socialist democracy, pursue a realistic economic policy without incurring excessive debt with the capitalist states, educate working people in the spirit of internationalism, show revolutionary vigilance and give a timely and reso-lute rebuff to anti-Socialist

Closer Links

The wording of the report indicates that Moscow feels Poland's problems could have been avoided if there had been closer links between the party and Poles and if authorities had moved quickly against the Solidarity independent trade union - a movement unparalleled in Communist thought -

in the days of its infancy. The Soviet leadership was also telling its client states that they

Czechs Assail Solidarity VIENNA (Reuters) - The

peaceful coexistence.

\$4 billion in credits owed by Po-

However, a carefully worded of-ficial report of the talks indicated that the Kremlin is withholding

judgment on the political course taken by the Polish leadership. The

Politburo statement indicated that

the Polish crisis and the current

poor state of East-West relations

had made Mr. Brezhnev's Crimean

talks this year more important than those of previous years.

Western states, particularly the

United States, for, it said, trying to bring pressure to bear on Socialist countries by heightening interna-

tional tension. It called for a per-

manent constructive dialogue be-

tween East and West, a reduction

in the level of military confronta-

tion and development of East-

West relations on the principles of

The Soviet leadership attacked

Czech Communist Party newspaper Rude Pravo said Sunday that Poland's Solidarity independent trade union is doing everything to aggravate the country's political crisis and bring down the govern-

The daily, quoted by the official news agency Ceteka, said that only hours after the end of the printers' strike in Poland last week, Solidarity threatened new moves to increase tension and sharpen political confrontation.

Solidarity's final objective was to discredit Communism's power as a whole, and to replace it by another authority representing the interests of Solidarity's leaders and their dissident backers, the newspaper said.

They are doing everything to worsen the situation, thus preparing the ground for an 'official' statement that the government is incompetent and it is time for it to resign." Rude Prayo said.

American Who Spied for Russia Recaptured After Robbery Link

By Robert Lindsey New York Times Service

SEATTLE - Christopher J. Boyce, an American who spied for he Soviet Union and then escaped from prison, was arrested near here after a 19-month international

Investigators said Saturday that he might have committed up to 16 bank robberies in recent months. A tip led FBI agents to examine photographs taken by security cantegraphs taken by security cantegraph during respects in the Pacific Northwest, and they decided that the heavily disguised robber was probably the escaped

Mr. Boyce, 28, was arrested Friday night in jogging clothes after buying a hamburger in Port Ange-les on the Olympic Peninsula 80 miles northwest of Seattle. The U.S. Marshals Service, which directed the investigation and arrested Mr. Boyce with the assistance deputies, said he had offered no re-

"He said he was surprised and made comments to the effect:

GENEVA - The failure last

week of the Organization of Petro-

wide petroleum glut will persist,

Market observers are wary in

their assessments of how con-

sumers will be affected by the out-

come of the Geneva meeting. Ini-

tial reaction was that gasoline pric-

es in the United States would re-

that other factors could continue

AWACS and Oil

The price of U.S. military

lion the United States paid to

import crude oil from Sandi Arabia last year. Page 2.

Israel secretly sold Iran 250 spare tires for U.S.-built F-4

fighter-bombers in October to

help han in its war with Iraq.

sources say, but, they added that the Israelis delayed fur-

ther military deals with Iran at

the request of the United

States, which was trying to

gain the release of its hostages.

in Kunia Lumpur, the new

government headed by Prime Minister Mahathir bin

Mohamad is striking a vigor-ous new note in the foreign

policy of the non-Communist

nations of Southeast Asia by

emphasizing the theme that China remains a major threat,

and urging the United States to bear this in mind. Page 5.

Malaysia Stand

Israel and Iran

INSIDE

How did you find me? Who are you?" " said Howard Safir, the service's assistant director for opera-

We had staked out three different areas in three different states waiting for him to appear," said Larry Homenick, who has headed the search for Mr. Boyce since he escaped from federal prison in Lempoc, Calif., on Jan. 21, 1980. He was serving a 40-year sen-tence for selling information about

TIS secondarisance satellites to the Sound Ligion. He obtained the data while working as a communications clerk for the TRW Systems Group, which makes such satellites for the CIA. A boyhood friend, Andrew Danlton Lee, 29, was sen-tenced to life in prison for his role.

Path of 19 Months

The Marshals Service, which took over jurisdiction for pursuing escaped federal prisoners from the of FBI agents and local sheriff's FBI only a few weeks before the escape, said it received hundreds of tips and sent agents as far as to South Africa and Costa Rica in the

other non-Communist countries.

For European nations, the oil

denominated in dollars, so if the

Renchmark Price

days of negotiations proved once

again that Saudi Arabia is in-

member was arrayed against the

OPEC observers said the five

Investigators say they believe that Mr. Boyce was living in a rugged area of the Olympic Peninsula as well as in rural areas of Montana and Idaho for at least eight months. They also believe he spent part of the last 19 months out of the country, athough Mr. Safir emphasized that investigators found no evidence the Soviet Union or any other foreign country had helped him.
Mr. Boyce was found to have

identification papers in several frames. Investigative sources said the break that led to his arrest was a tip from someone who had met the fugitive in Washington and had learned his real identity. The marshals, skeptical at first, investigated and, after inspecting

thousands of applications for drivers' licenses in Washington, found man. Meanwhile, according to resident of Beaver, Wash., of roughly the same age. A photo-graph taken for the license strongly resembled Mr. Boyce.

The marshals compared exam-ples of the Lester handwriting with convinced they were the same

resistance to a price increase of

The meeting sought a single base, or benchmark, price on which each member might add

premiums or offer discounts, de-

pending on the quality of their oils

and their proximity to markets. The Saudi Arabians now use a \$32

benchmark, while all other OPEC

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani,

the Saudi oil minister, said his gov-

ernment was prepared to raise its benchmark to \$34, but the meeting

broke up after an attempt to per-

members use \$36.

more than \$2 a barrel prevailed.



Christopher J. Boyce

one for Anthony Edward Lester, a sources in the FBI, a tip was received linking Mr. Lester to a series of unsolved bank holdups in the Northwest.

Photographs taken by automatic security cameras in several of the banks during the holdups showed those of Mr. Boyce and became an armed bandit, sometimes wear-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

After the failure of the meeting. Sheikh Yamani said that Saudi

Arabia, which accounts for nearly half of all OPEC production,

would cut its output in September

by 10 percent to about 9.5 million

barrels daily as a "goodwill ges-ture." OPEC hard-liners blame

high levels of Saudi production for

members were said to be willing to accept Sheikh Yamani's original

offer to unify prices at \$34 a barrel

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

On Friday, three-fourths of the

the Saudi price to \$35.

kingdom, but the Saudi Arabians' suade Sheikh Yamani to increase

ture."

the current glut.

Polish Party Assails Solidarity Vote Plan

By Brian Mooney

Resters
WARSAW — The Polish Communist authorities sought on Sun-day to thwart plans by the Solidar-ity union to hold a referendum on a call to dismiss the manager of the huge Huta Katowice steel mill. Solidarity activists at the mill announced plans for the referen-dum at a rally there on Friday to protest against the manager's re-

fusal to reopen the union's printing press.
Solidarity said 4,000 workers took part in the rally. Afterward, Solidarity said the union was drawing up ballot papers for the referendum to be held on Monday

or Tuesday. But the Huta Katowice section ion said only that 400 people turned up for the rally, and it denounced the referendum as a pro-

vocation and called for a boycott. Union's Statement

The branch union, which was formed from the remnants of the former state-run trade unions after last year's labor revolt, accused Solidarity of trying to take over Huta Katowice. **OPEC Discord Expected to Spur Price Cutting**

The union's statement published by the official news agency PAP said Solidarity radicals had placed a wheelbarrow outside the management offices.

Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski said in a televised speech last week that the government would not allow managers to be removed from their plants "in wheelbarrows."

The refusal of the plant manager, Stanislaw Bednarczyk, to allow the Huta Katowice bulletin to publish again on grounds that it was anti-state and anti-Soviet triggered the demands for his resignation. Solidarity said it also sought the manager's dismissal be-cause of alleged failure by management to settle other grievances.

The branch union statement

Polish Hijacker Charged

BERLIN (AP) — A 25-year-old Warsaw man was charged Sunday with an "attack against air transport" in connection with the hijacking of a Polish airliner to a U.S. air base in West Berlin.

the mill's 20,000 workers con-demned behavior of Solidarity

leaders. This fact proves that the

leadership of Solidarity at the

plant has isolated itself from the

A Solidarity official at Huta Ka-towice said about 17,500 workers

Printers in the northern city of

Olsztyn said Sunday that they were continuing a five-day-old

strike by refusing to publish the lo-

cal party newspaper.

The two-day national printers' strike was called last week to pro-

test against what the union called

an anti-Solidarity offensive in the

press and to demand uncensored

hoped there would be an initiative

to end the printers' strike there on

access to the mass media.

Monday.

The Solidarity chief so Janusz Onyszkiewicz, speaking by telephone from Olsztyn, said he

there belonged to his union.

workers," it said.

Jerzy Dygas, who said he was a Solidarity messenger, was quoted by police as saying he forced the AN-24 sirliner to the West on Saturday because he was dissatisfied with political and economic conditions at home.

Mr. Dygas surrendered to U.S. military officials and freed the other 34 passengers and four crew members. Despite a request by Polish officials for his extradition, Mr. Dygas was handed over later Saturday to West German authorities for prosecution.

In Warsaw, an official of Solidarity in charge of the chapter's publications and distribution, said he had never heard of Mr. Dygas.

Foreign Controllers Meet, Ask New Talks

From Agency Dispatches
AMSTERDAM — The International Federation of Air Traffic Controllers Associations decided Sunday to seek renewed negotiations on the dismissal of 12.000 American controllers, but the group did not announce any restrictive intentions against U.S.

In Washington, U.S. Transportation Secretary Drew L. Lewis

Reagan seeks to delay move on Atlantic air fare. Page 5.

flatly rejected the request. Mr. Lewis said he would meet with representatives of the international group to try to assure them that U.S. skies are safe, but said the administration's position remained firm on negotiations.

A federation source said the organization had agreed on strong measures if President Reagan rejects further negotiations with the striking U.S. Professional Air Traf-fic Controllers Organization.

"It would not achieve anything if we were to approach President Reagan with a public threat, but we believe that after our meeting here we will be able to negotiate from a position of strength," a federation official said.

"It would not be in the interest of a negotiated settlement to publish in any way at all by written or oral statement or otherwise details of any contemplated or agreed action at this time," federation President Harri Henschler of Canada said. Reading from a brief state-ment, Mr. Henschler said "IFAT-CA will offer its services both to the U.S. administration and PATCO as mediator-negotiator." A similar offer by the group's executive board 10 days ago was rejected by Mr. Reagan.

Unanimous Agreement The closing statement amounted

to a no comment, Mr. Henschler told reporters at the Amsterdam airport hotel where more than 35 of the 61 affiliated countries met to consider the U.S. strike.

Another source said there was unanimous agreement at the general assembly on the federation's planned action. He said sanctions against U.S. flights could still be taken by various affiliated countries if negotiations fail to take place. The most militant of those were believed to be from Spain and Portugal, who staged a 48hour boycott of U.S. Atlantic flights, with Scandinavian nations

and France also likely to consider restrictions.

Robert Meyer, an executive of the striking U.S. controllers, who took a train to Montreal before flying to Amsterdam, said. "I am very pleased with the outcome of the meeting." He said the federation met its public responsibility by warning passengers, airlines and pilots about the danger of flying in the United States at present.

The international group accused the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration and the Airline Pilots Association of issuing statements on the safety of U.S. airspace that were calculated to mislead the public and said they were supported by incomplete statistics.

Mr. Meyer said he presented detailed evidence of unsafe conditions in U.S. airspace during the closed federation meeting, as well as documents from the Airline Pilots Association indicating that some American pilots are concerned about safety standards despite assurances from their union. The documents from the pilots and a report from an independent aviation institute both indicated a higher incidence of systems errors and near collisions in U.S. airspace since the start of the strike.

The international air controllers' group criticized what it termed "misleading" statements, such as that by John O'Donnell, the president of the pilots' union who said last week that American air travel was as safe as, or safer than, it was before the strike began.

'Financial Considerations'

Mr. Mever said such statements were based on financial considerations. "If they don't fly, they don't get paid."

Mr. Lewis said that any new talks would be with the controllers who have remained on the job, declaring that they were the "people that stuck with us and they're the people we're going to stick with."

Following the two-day special general assembly of the international controllers organization, a federation source said the group feared its second call for talks could be undermined by a premature announcement of possible reprisals.

"It would be very wrong to assume that our silence means we were unable to reach a decision." he said.

Mr. Meyer praised the response of the delegates.

Haig Suggests Downed Libyan Jets Were Sent on a 'Targeted Mission'

equipment, including AWACS planes, that Saudi Arabia From Agency Disputches
WASHINGTON — Secretary of
State Alexander M. Haig Jr. told wants to buy has risen to \$8.5 television interviewers in the Unit-ed States on Sunday that it appeared that the two Libyan billion, officials say. The increase, which is nearly \$4 billion more than the rough estrmates, brings the price of the arms sale closer to the \$12 billanes shot down last week by U.S. Navy jets were on a "targeted

leum Exporting Countries to price outlook depends on how achieve a unified pricing and pro-their currencies do against the dol-duction policy means the world-lar Prices on world oil markets are

accompanied by further price-cut-ting and worsening strains in the cartel.

dollar continues to gain strength, prices for heating oil and gas also go up in nondollar currencies.

res in the United States would re-main the same or drop slightly but in OPEC. Virtually every OPEC

"The circumstances would suggest the pilots were on a targeted mission. It was announced [on monitored radio transmissions that one aircraft had released a missile. I am not one who believes that kind of thing is ... not careful-

ly managed," Mr. Haig said. Pentagon officials said excerpts of a transcript from intercepted radio communications quoted the lead Libyan pilot as saying, in Arabic, "I am preparing to fire," and, a moment later, "I have fired." The officials said the statements were translated after the incident and were not known to the U.S. pilots at the time of the encounter. The Pentagon has said it would release the transcript this week.

U.S. Accused

Meanwhile, Ethiopia and Libya accused the United States of planning to kill revolutionary leaders around the world, and a senior Libyan official urged that Arabs cut off oil supplies to the United In a communique issued in

tries said the downing of the Li-policy," byan jets was an act of international terrorism. The communiqué said that a

ly, and it used that to back up a claim that the United States was Reagan counselor Edwin Meese 3d has won the nick-"President Meese." name

Page 3. conspiring to kill revolutionary leaders.

This was apparently an allusion to a report in Newsweek magazine House.

Arab Battle

In Beirut, Abdulgader Ghoga, a Libyan diplomat, told the Englishlanguage weekly Monday Morning that Arabs must unite to be sure their oil serves Arab interests, and he urged a joint action against the United States.

But, asked whether Libya would impose a unilateral oil boycott on the United States, he implied that it would not, saying that Arab oil "cannot be divided."

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, at the end Mr. Ghoga said that because of a visit by Libyan leader Washington was waging what he Moamer Qadhafi, the two counciled an "aggressive anti-Arab policy," the "interests and presence of the U.S. in all the Arab world are in jeopardy." But he said there would be no Libyan attacks U.S. plot to assassinate Col. on U.S. embassies around the Qadhafi had been exposed recent- world.

Mr. Ghoga also said that Libya wanted the issue of territorial wa-ters, which underlay last week's air battle, to be discussed at the Unit-

Tripartite Defense Council BEIRUT (Reuters) - Libya,

Ethiopia and Southern Yemen have agreed to establish a defense describing an alleged CIA plan to overthrow Col. Qadhafi. The report was denied by the White The pro-Libyan weekly al-Moukif al-Arabi said this was do-

cided at last week's summit in Aden of the leaders of the three countries, who signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation. Al-Moukif al-Arabi said representatives of the three pro-Soviet countries had decided on "military

coordination in all fields to com-

bat activity by imperialist, Zionist

and reactionary circles." It said the three defense ministers would meet as a military council for the albance.

Sheikh Zaid Bin Sultan, president of the United Arab Emirates, embraced Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi Sunday on his arrival from Ethiopia at Abu Dhabi International Airport.

Proposed U.S. Arms Sale to Saudi Arabia Rises to Major Part of Oil Importing Cost

By Charles Mohr

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The price of military equipment including radar warning and control planes. that Saudi Arabia wants to buy from the United States has risen to \$8.5 billion, administration officials said Friday.

This is nearly 54 billion more than the rough price estimates that administration officials gave to congressmen duirng the spring. The increase brings the price of the arms sale, of which President Reagan will formally notify Congress on Monday, considerably closer to the \$12 billion the United States paid to import crude oil from Saudi Arabia last year.

The sale includes five Airborne Warning and Control System air-craft (known as AWACS) to moni-

tor movement in the skies and to direct friendly fighter planes in combat, as well as equipment to

the that air defense shield of the oil fields, said a Pentagon official.

The package of military equipimprove the performance of 62 F-15 fighter planes already on order by the Saudis.

The sale is regarded by the ad-ministration as a substitute for a more formal military relationship which the Saudi Arabians, at least for now, will not permit. Four U.S. Air Force AWACS have been stationed in Saudi Arabia since September, 1980, when warfare began between neighboring Iraq and Iran. In conjunction with the com-bat planes of U.S. aircraft carriers on duty in the area, they provide what officials call the first "credible air defense" of the vital Saudi

"Selling the Saudis their own AWACS is the only way to contin-

fields, said a Pentagon official.

The package of military equipment and construction which Mr. Reagan will propose Monday, in-cludes:

Five Boeing E3A Sentry

AWACS planes.

• 1,177 AIM 9L Sidewinder airto-air missiles for use on the F-15 fighters. These advanced missiles, identical to those used by Navy F-14s last week to shoot down two Libyan jets, have noses that in-crease their heat-seeking sensitivity and allow them to be fired in headon attack and not merely from the tear, as with older missiles.

• 101 pairs of so-called conformal fuel tanks that attach to the F-15 fuselage, adding to the range of the fighters with only slight impairment in acceleration and per-formance.

As Sadat Meeting Nears, Israeli Cabinet Affirms Palestinian Autonomy Proposals

By William E. Farrell

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli
Cabinet reaffirmed Sunday its long-standing proposals for auton-omy for the Palestinian Arabs of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, an issue which Prime Minister Menachem Begin will discuss with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat when they meet Tuesday and Wednesday in Alexandria.

Mr. Sadat broke off the autonomy talks a year ago in protest against Israel's formal annexation of Arab East Jerusalem - which Israel captured from Jordan in 1967 — as part of Israel's capital.

Cabinet secretary Arveh Naor said Mr. Begin and his key ministers discussed the talks with Mr. Sadat within the framework of a ministerial defense committee, which is an Israeli device for not divulging the contents of the dis-

Asked whether Israel had a new initiative to help revive the autonomy talks, Mr. Naor said that the question had come up repeatedly and that he had a standard reply: "The Israeli government has plans,

thoughts and ideas. I don't know if they are new, but they are good."

Dr. Yosef Burg, minister in charge of autonomy negotiations, recently said of the existing autonomy plan put forward by Israel: There is no need for new decisions. What is required is the renewal of the talks."

Mr. Naor refused to confirm or deny a report in the Jerusalem Post, an English-language daily, that Mr. Begin would present to Mr. Sadat a proposal that Israel abolish its military governmental structure in the West Bank and Gaza in return for Mr. Sadat's sanction of Israel's definition of autonomy. The proposal, the newspaper said, was recommended by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, who will accompany Mr. Begin to Alexandria, along with other min-

Essentially, the existing Israeli proposal interprets autonomy in an "administrative" sense, with Israel continuing to be responsible for the security of the West Bank

In addition, the Israeli plan bans the creation of a Palestinian state

or any other self-governing entity remotely resembling a separate nation. The plan also bars the inclusion of East Jerusalem and calls for a Palestinian administrative council, numbering between 11 and 15 members, that would handle purely local matters.

There were reports that Mr. Sharon, who as defense minister is in charge of the occupied West Bank and Gaza, has been meeting quietly with rural, moderate Arabs in an effort to gain support for the plan while bypassing the recalcitrant mayors of the larger munici-

Autonomy also will be discussed Mr. Begin and President Reagan when they meet in Wash-

ington early in September. Meanwhile, one of Mr. Begin's Cabinet ministers, Yitzhak Modai, minister without portfolio, quietly moved his office to East Jerusalem on Friday, a controversial step that was taken without fanfare and came to light Sunday. Mr. Begin caused a furor a year ago when he said he would move his office to East Jerusalem, which he eventual-

Israel Reportedly Sold F-4 Tires to Iran **During U.S. Negotiations Over Hostages**

By Bernard Gwertzman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Israel secretly sold Iran 250 tires for U.S.-built F-4 fighter-bombers in October during the war with Iraq. according to former officials in the Carter administration and diplomatic sources.

However it was reported that the Israelis then delayed any further military deals with Iran under ing the hostages had entered a new pressure from the United States. which was negotiating on the return of the hostages.

It is assumed by Reagan administration officials that the Israelis have resumed sales to Iran secretly. The Israelis, however, have told Washington that any sales to Iran do not involve U.S.-made equipment for which they would need U.S. approval, the State Department said Friday.

Called a Conspiracy

"We have no evidence that any U.S.-origin equipment or spare parts subject to our controls has been supplied to Iran by the government of Israel," State Department spokesman Dean Fischer

[Iranian Foreign Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi said on the radio in Tehran Saturday that reports of weapons purchases from Israel were part of a conspiracy against the Islamic revolution. Reuters reported from London. Diplomatic sources, in discuss-

ing Israel's possible motivations, said that Prime Minister Menachem Begin was willing to provide spare parts to Iran because of an overwhelming Israeli desire not to see Iraq emerge victorious in the war that began last September. The Israelis, who destroyed an Ira-qi nuclear reactor on June 7, view the Iraqis as a major adversary in the Middle East.

The other reason for Mr. Begin's dealing with Iran, despite Iran's stated anti-Israeli policy, was reported to be his concern for 60,000 Jews living in Iran. When asked for an official comment, Nachman Shai, spokesman for the Israeli Embassy, said only, "Our position is that Israel does not provide in-formation on purchases or sale of weanons.

According to senior officials in the Carter administration who worked in the State Department and the White House, the Israeli government approached the United States in late September and said it had been contacted by the Iranians to provide them with military equipment during the war with Iraq.

A 'Complex Mix'

At that time the United States had out into effect an embargo on the sale of goods to Iran and had won support of its allies not to provide arms or equipment to Iran. A former State Department official said, "We felt it would not be a good idea to add the Israelis to an already complex mix and we told them to please hold off while we were going about our business to free the hostages.

"I think they did go ahead with at least one shipment," he said.

They asked us almost after the They said that once the United fact, when they were far down the line and were right in the middle of

The former official said that Mr. Begin was involved in some of the conversations with U.S. Ambassador Samuel W. Lewis.

The Israelis reportedly approached Washington just when the negotiations with Iran on freease through secret American Iranian contacts in Bonn and the publication of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's four points for their release. Those points eventually produced the agreement that led to their freedom on Jan. 20, 1981.

"We had a very simple-minded feeling that this was tough enough and delicate enough and it may all come apart, why do we have to add the Israelis to all this," he said. "It's not going to help us any. We had been fending off arms requests from a variety of questionable channels ourselves."

Diplomatic sources said the only deal concluded by Israel during the hostage crisis was sale of 250 retreaded tires for F-4 Phantom jets at a price of about \$500,000.

Angola Says Toll In Air Raid Is 45

LISBON — Angola said 45 persons were killed in South African air strikes in the south of the country last week and warned that an assault was imminent on the provincial capital of N'Giva.

The Angolan news agency quot-ed a Defense Ministry communiqué issued Saturday in Luanda that said South African regulars, mercenaries and Angolan dissidents were massing on the Namibi-an (South-West African) border near N'Giva, capital of Cumene province. The ministry also listed military and civilian casualties at 45 dead and 36 wounded in air strikes on southern Angola since last Monday.

The communiqué followed An-

golan reports that South African forces invaded parts of southern Angola last month. Pretoria has denied launching an invasion, but admits that its armed forces carry out frequent cross-border raids to attack the bases of guerrillas fighting against South Africa's administration in Namibia.

ERA Backers March Through Washington

WASHINGTON — Chanting "ERA now," more than 2,000 marchers walked through the U.S. capital as part of an effort to raise more than \$1 million for ratification of the Equal Rights Amend-

The 10-mile march Saturday was part of a campaign in 175 cities and 45 states, according to Eleanor C. Smeal, president of the National Organization for Women. The ERA proposal must be ratified in three more states by June 30 if it is to become an amendment to the

States made it clear that it did not want Israel to trade further with

Last fall there were rumors about Israel supplying Iran with equipment. The rumors resurfaced when the Sunday Times in London said a chartered Argentine cargo ie that crashed in the Soviel Union on July 18 was carrying 360 tons of tank spares and ammunition from Israel to Iran.

the assistance of the French government. The F-4 tires were flown

cussion about selling the equipment, the United States shared Isnate Iran. The war has proven to be a standoff.

based company Cargolux, it said. The papers were falsified with the knowledge of French officials, it said,

Obote Promises To End Wave of **Ugandan Terror**

his country.

In an address to the national committee of the ruling Uganda People's Congress Party on Thurs-day, Mr. Obote vigorously de-nounced what he described as "the rampant cult of killing in Ugan-da." It was Mr. Obote's first major

He blamed the trouble on soldiers loyal to former dictator Idi Amin, on gansters and common criminals, and on what he called "terrorists, anarchists, opportun-ists and power-hungry individuals who have nothing but contempt for the mass of people or for peace

proving in most of the country but was still a problem in the Buganda region around the capital and in the West Nile area in northwestern Uganda. He vowed that the government would "hunt the terrorists and bandits...in every village and in every home."

Mr. Obote was driven from office in a 1971 coup led by Marshal Amin, who ruled with a brutal hand until 1979, when he was ousted by a force of Tanzanian troops and Ugandan exiles. Mr. Obote was elected president again last

 A fleet of KC-707 tanker air-craft for refueling of the AWACS planes, the F-15s, Saudi F-5 fighters and, possibly, U.S. naval air-craft. The Saudis will initially buy six tankers with an option to buy two more.

 An extensive complex of ground facilities, including sta-tions to receive electronic and voice messages from the patrolling AWACS and ground radar sta-tions to provide an air defense screen when AWACS flights are not airborne.

The proposed deal, which Congress can veto, is expected to turn into a major challenge to Mr. Reagan from supporters of Israel. The price of the arms sale gives increased weight to an argument that in part it should be approved be-cause it helps to "recycle petrodol-

The issue has raised a host of questions. Adm. Stansfield Turner, former director of the CIA, has expressed concern that the advanced equipment might fall into the hands of the Soviet Union if a revolution overturned the Royal Saudi government. There have also been arguments that the very magnitude of such military sales might help generate political unrest. Some U.S. officials said that un-

der the plan put forward by Mr. Reagan, the United States will have no explicit or legal control over the AWACS. Nor has the Saudi government agreed to re-strictions on the planes or on high-performance fighters that are also being sold, the officials say.

The increase in the Saudi arms package is due in large part to the additional ground stations that the two governments have agreed the United States should build for Saudi Arabia as part of an integrated air defense package. At one time the sale envisioned

fewer than 10 such ground stations. The total has now been more than doubled to about 20 stations, officials said. Half of them will be stations that can receive complex electronic information from the AWACS aircraft and relay it to F-15 fighter planes. Half will be more conventional ground radar stations covering the air approaches to Saudi territory.

'Israeli Lobby'

The strongest opponents of the sale include members sympathetic to Israel who believe there are dangers in transferring such advanced technology to the Saudi monarchy. Israel has declared that it views the sale as a threat to its security. "We could be steamrollered," said Thomas A. Dine, the executive dihopes to block the sale.

Senate Republican leader Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee has publicly said, "It will be a very difficult fight ... I cannot now

Hill on Monday largely to avoid the diplomatic indelicacy of doing of Israel will be in Washington for his first meeting with Mr. Reagan. The White House has agreed, how-ever, that "the clock will not start running" until Sept. 9 on the 50 the matter

Congress must pass a resolution of disapproval, something that has not happened since the procedure became law in 1974.

The figure in the Saudi purchase,

forces have only 73,500 members, its 1980 military budget of \$20.7 billion was already sixth largest in the world without the present sale

Questions on Potential

the offensive capability of the F-15s would not be sold.

The Carter administration later proposed, however, that most of the "enhancements" other than bomb racks be sold. The Reagan administration adopted this position in March, and postponed a decision on the bomb racks until late this year or early next year. U.S. officials who advocate the sale argue that the sale does not create a serious threat to Israel.

AWACS, a senior official said in an interview last week. Nor, contrary to the implica tions of some statements made by administration officials last spring will U.S. personnel necessarily be involved in operational flights af-

Instead of an explicit guaranteed U.S. veto on possible use of the Saudi aircraft against Israci there will exist, officials contend what might be called "control through the support function."



Michael Devine's children, Michael and Louise, stood with their mother, Margaret, right, at his funeral in Londonderry.

Funeral of Hunger Striker Sets Off Violence in Ulster

BELFAST — At least 48 persons were injured Saturday in bombings and riots coinciding with the funeral of Michael Devine, the 10th man to die on a hunger strike at the Maze prison outside Belfast.

The worst violence occurred in central Belfast when a bomb blew up a car, injuring 28 persons, po-lice said. Another bomb exploded outside a store in Bangor, 15 miles east of Belfast, injuring 10 persons. including a policeman who tried to clear the area after a warning was telephoned to police.

claimed by the outlawed Irish Republican Army in phone calls to

The violence raged for most of the day, despite pleas from hunger strike supporters who said rioting eroded sympathy from other Cath-olics in the Protestant-dominated province. The hunger strikers want the British government to grant Irish nationalist prisoners privileges that amount to prisoner-ofwar status. Britain has refused.

Mr. Devine, 27, who died Thursday after 60 days without food, was given military honors at his fu-neral in Londonderry by the Irish National Liberation Army, the IRA splinter group to which he be-

fired a volley over Mr. Devine's coffin, draped with the green, white and red flag, as several thousand supporters watched. Afterwards, the guerrillas dispersed into the crowd.

Mr. Devine's two children. Michael, 8, and Louise, 6, walked behind the coffin to the cemetery. His estranged wife, Margaret, attended the funeral but did not walk in the procession.

Among the Irish nationalist rep-

resentatives in the procession was Owen Carron, elected Friday to the British Parliament for the district of Fermanagh and South Tyrone. Mr. Carron, 28, managed the campaign of Bobby Sands last April when Mr. Sands, first hunger striker in the current campaign to die, won the seat. Mr. Sands' death on May 5th left it vacant.

Mr. Carron campaigned as a "proxy political prisoner" because after Mr. Sands' victory, Parliament passed a law prohibiting election of prisoners to the House of Commons.

Mr. Carron told reporters that

reason why she should not see me," he said. "I am an elected representative and if she believes in democracy then I have the right to meet her."

He has already said that he will not take his seat in Parliament because he would have to swear allegiance to the queen. As do other irish nationalists, Mr. Carron wants to reunite Northern Ireland with the mostly Catholic Irish re-public to the south.

U.S. Arrests Three soldiers were hurt when grenades exploded at a bus depot in Belfast's Ardoyne district, another Catholic neighborhood. Five others were hurt in violence district, and the state of t

(Continued from Page 1)

ing a false beard, sometimes using theatrical makeup, and the FBI decided the holdup man was Mr.

This appeared to explain how Mr. Boyce had supported himself for at least part of the period he had been a fugitive. The average take in the holdups was \$5,000. In one holdup this month about \$30,000 was taken from a bank in eastern Washington, just across the border from Idaho. Mr. Safir, who did not comment

about the bank holdups, said that investigators had focused on three personal characteristics of Mr. Boyce: an obsession with the ancient art of falconry, a love for jog-ging and heavy consumption of vi-

"We focused on areas where peregrine falcons still exist," he said, and the Olympic Peninsula is one of them.

Other investigators said that Mr. Boyce had become part owner of a commercial salmon fishing boat that operated out of La Push, off the coast of Washington, but he had spent perhaps most of his time as a fugitive in remote wilderness areas, including one mountainous area of Idaho that, they said, had been a popular hiding place for fugitives since the days of the Old

Mr. Safir said that a team of 27 U.S. marshals and FBI agents and a Border Pairol officer, most of them in undercover roles as loggers other local residents, searched for him in the last two weeks in Washington, Montana and Idaho.

Mr. Boyce had been living in a small apartment in the Port Angeles area. Before he arrived at The Pit Stop fast food restaurant in Port Angeles Saturday night in an old Oldsmobile, Mr. Safir said, he he wanted to meet with Prime old Oldsmobile, Mr. Safir said, he Minister Margaret Thatcher to discuss the hunger strike. "There is no

ty of Aix-en-Provence were unable to finish work on a series of the projects: establishing goals for human rights in the next 20 years as up a parlimentary center for human rights and writing a human is history and a "Declaration of the Duties of Man." 17 Decapitated Bodies Found in El Salvador

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Conference Calls for Human Rights Task Force

formation of a UN-supported task force of human rights observer powered to monitor court cases throughout the world. The 65 conferom 32 nations, including the Soviet Union, at the fourth amount of the court world.

idea by consensus.

Conference Chairman Willibald Pahr, Austria's foreign many promised to present the proposal to the UN General Assembly a next session in September. The idea is to have a group of individual session in September.

respected personalities who would serve as observers in human migrases anywhere in the world." Mr. Pahr said.

Participants in the three-day meeting at the law school of the Unit

mand Hammer Conference on Peace and Human Rights approx

idea by consensus.

The Associated Press AIX. France - An international peace conference Sunday called

United Press International SAN SALVADOR - Authorities in northern El Salvador say have found 17 headless bodies, bringing to 74 the number of per-decapitated in three days. Judicial authorities also reported the deals 17 other persons, including four shot in the face and found on a material outside San Vicente, 37 miles (59 kilometers) southeast of the capital

"It was a hair-raising scene," said a local judge in Santa Ana, 38 northeast of the capital, who saw the latest decapitation victims. He was the heads and bodies were found Saturday, piled in an open to about one mile south of Santa Ana. Because of the clean cuts, he spen lated that the killers used a homemade guillotine. Authorities said they had no immediate information on which politic group might have been responsible for the wave of decapitation, which has claimed 74 victims, most of them in the Santa Ana area, since There

Mid-Air Jet Explosion Kills 110 Over Tainoun

United Press Interna TAIPEI — Taiwanese officials listened Sunday to cockpit flight tons, ders from a domestic jetliner that exploded in flight Saturday morning

killing all 110 passengers and crew members aboard. Civil aviation authorities said witnesses' accounts left little doubt the the Far Eastern Air Transport Boeing 737, on a flight from Taiper to & southern port city of Kaohsiung, blew up in mid-air shortly after taking Officials said bodies were strewn over a five-mile area about 60 miles kilometers) south of Taipei, in a further indication of a mid-ar end.

The explosion may have occurred at the sircraft's designated out altitude of 20,000 feet (6,066 meters), aeronautics officials said. Arrestrollers in Taipei and Kaohsiung said the pilot did not radio a dem call. The plane had taken off two hours earlier but was forced to tea because cabin pressure failed, as it did on a similar flight Aug. 4.

U.S. Voyager-2 Spacecraft Approaches Saturn

PASADENA, Calif. — Voyager-2 hurtled closer to Satura on Sander in a trip during which the U.S. spacecraft is scheduled to take more 260 pictures of the planet's clouds, in addition to a total of 90 mages. five of Satura's 17 known moons.

The craft passed within 560,000 miles of Inpetus, the next to through most of the satellites, on Saturday. Previous spacecraft had passed to 2 away that their photographs did not reveal any surface features the than the fact - which had been suspected from Earth-based oberetions - that one hemisphere of the 900-mile-wide moon was about ? times brighter than the other.

Voyager-2 is due to make its closest approach to Saturn on Tuesday swooping to within 63,000 miles of the planet's surface. It will be 14.98 miles closer to the planet than Voyager-1's approach nine months as While still I billion miles from Earth, the spacecraft was to carry our 20-picture search for any new natural satellites that may be circling a

23 Executions in 5 Towns Reported by Tehran Radio

From Agency Dispetches BEIRUT — Tehran Radio said Sunday that 23 "terrorists and armed robbers" had been executed in five Iranian towns.

The radio broadcast, quoting the

Islamic Republic newspaper, the organ of the dominant Islamic Republican Party, did not say when the executions took place. The radio had last announced

executions six days ago, when 23 leftists were reported shot by firing squads. Those 23 were executed in Tehran according to the radio bulletin that day.
At least 500 people are estimat-

ed to have been shot by firing squad in Iran in the last two

Shootout Saturday

The broadcast said two guerrillas and one guardsman were killed in a shootout Saturday when Revolutionary Guards attacked a hideout of the leftist Mujahedeen Khalq in suburban Tehran and fought a one-hour battle with the guerrillas. It said seven guerrillas were arrested and a substantial quantity of machine guns, revolvers and grenades was seized. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's

Israel to Halt Aid To Non-Settling Soviet Emigrants

The Associated Press
TEL AVIV — Israeli immigration authorities have decided to stop aiding Soviet Jewish emigrants who do not come to Israel an official for the Jewish Agency

The official, Raphael Kot-lowitch, said that the Jewish Agen-cy had decided to stop helping Jewish emigrants who do not come to Israel, unless they have immediate relatives in other countries.

The Jewish Agency coordinates immigration and settlement in Israel, Mr. Kotlowitch said the deci-

American Jewish-aid organiza-Israeli authorities have been concerned that the high drop-out rate among Soviet Jewish emigrants might encourage Soviet authorities to stop emigration alto-

sion had been made together with

Currency Restrictions Set for Hotels in India

United Press International
NEW DELHI — The government has announced that most forment has aumounced that most for-eign tourists in India must pay ho-tel bills in foreign currencies. The Press Trust of India reported that the order was aimed at curbing the exchange of foreign money on the black market.

Exempt from the rule are visitors from Bhutan, Nepal, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union, the agency said Saturday. Others not subject to the order are persons from Socialist countries with which India has rupee payment arrangements.

regime has stepped up and against leftist opponents and Thursday, when government to a and the guerrillas clashed in a day long battle near Tehran kang six guardsmen and three gamma

Tehran Radio reported that? Mujahedeen Khalq guerrilis. cluding four women, were anatiin raids in the last two days it is northern cities of Tabriz and its

France Criticized

Premier Hojatoleska, Mohammed Javad Bahonat, san while, criticized France's 🗫 friendly act" of sheltering to monarchist hijackers of an Inter Navy gunboat nine days ago. 3

radio said. Mr. Bahonar said the Fresh move was "incompatible with "international laws" and install that the French government condite the hijackers to Iran at a pirates," according to the broad

The radio said the promet spoke at a Cabinet session a l'ebran.

The hijackers, members of anti-Khomeini group called and degan, surrendered the host french authorities on Wednesday French authorities on Wednesdafter holding it for six days. The commandos were led by Kandard Habibollahi, Iran's navel of mander under the late deposits hah, Mohammed Reza Pahlard not to expel or extradite the mandos, but has not specially whether they will be prosecuted.

France is also sheltering loss ousted president. Abolhase Bani-Sadr, and the Mujahese Khalq leader, Massoud Razze

City in Lebanon Is Reported Hit By Blasts; 1 Die

The Associated Press
BEIRUT — A Syrian soldier killed and three were wounded by ly Sunday when a mine explaint under their vehicle in Chiant Lebanon, moments after an capersion damaged the building houses the city's power generator, sail a communique by the Syrian Communique by the Syri

terrent Force.
The statement, broadcast to the first Lebanese state radio, said the first lebanese cut. explosion caused a power of the city, 15 miles (24 kilometer)

west of the Syrian border. Change is the headquarters the Syria Command troops in Bekaa Velley, where Syria ployed Soviet-made missies April during a showdown with

The statement said a Syrian per trol was on its way to investigate the first blast when it passed out a

Police sources and the rights!
Christian "Voice of Lebanos"
dio said that a third blast occupies mear the residence of Syram of mander Saed Bayrandar, but this they did not know whether it caused any injuries.

Contact Kensington University, 512 E. Wilson Ave., Dept 51, Glendale, CA 91206.

Kansington University is now taking applications from mature persons for admission to appropriate degree programs. Campus attendance is not required. Work experience will be evaluated for academic credit. Salance of requirements

BACHELOR, MASTER, DOCTORATE BUSINESS, ENGINEERING, EDUCATION, SOCIAL SCIENCE

plated through independent study courses.

Iran, transactions were halted until after the hostages were released. Crash in Soviet Union

> Thursday night ABC television in the United States quoted former President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Iran as saying in Paris that he had opposed any deals with Israel, but had been overruled by the religious leaders. According to the report, the Israeli sale was handled through French businessmen with

> from Israel to France and then to Iran on chartered planes. The former U.S. officials said that at the time of the Israeli disrael's desire not to see Iraq domi-

> ABC television reported that the Iranians were able to import engines for their British Scorpion tanks through a private British firm and spare parts for M-60 American tanks through an Italian arms dealer. The equipment was delivered to Iran on a DC-8 chartered from the Luxembourg-

The Associated Press KAMPALA, Uganda — President Milton Obote has pledged to root out terrorism in Uganda and called for an end to all killings in

address in nearly three months.

and stability." Mr. Obote said security was im-

rector of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, the spear-head of the so-called "Israeli lob-by" in the United States, which Mr. Reagan is sending written notification of the sale to Capitol so on Sept. 9, when Congress returns from its recess but when Prime Minister Menachem Begin

days Congress has to deliberate on To block the sale, both houses of

Another possible reason for the increase in the cost of the arms package, sources outside the administration said, was an unusually large order for spare parts for the AWACS, the F-15s and the associated electronic equipment to go with them. Many air forces or-der spare parts worth about 20 percent of the cost of the aircraft.

these sources said, is about 50 per-Although Saudi Arabia's armed

Questions about the potential of the new aircraft to do harm to Israel will occupy much of the time of congressional hearings expected to take place in October. The United States has already contracted to sell Saudi Arabia 62 F-15 fighters, which is perhaps the finest inter-ceptor in the world. The Senate voted 54 to 44 in 1978 to permit that sale after the Carter administration gave assurances that bomb racks, range-extending fuel tanks and other equipment to "enhance'

However, the administration can-not offer Israel or its supporters guarantees on this score. "We will not exercise operational control or command" over the five Saudi

ter a relatively brief training peri-



Of Plot to Export Rare Objects

billionaire J. Paul Getty are suspected of plotting to export illegally a rare Roman stone fountain and pedestal, authorities have announced in Rome. The Carabinieri, or paramilitary police, said in a statement Friday that they found the items packed in two crates at a moving company in Rome, apparently about to be shipped to the United States. They said they had evidence that the works had been in-

ROME - Five members of the family of the late American oil

The state prosecutor's office wrote to the billionaire's son, Jean Roland Getty, and to his grandchildren Christopher R. Getty, Mark Getty, Gordon P. Getty and J. Paul Getty 3d, saying they were under investigation, police said. Italy forbids the unauthorized export of objects of artistic and historic importance, even if they are privately owned.

sured for \$1 million.

Reagan Reportedly Now Favors Variant of MX Land Basing Plan

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - President Reagan is moving toward approval of a modified and smaller version of the Carter administration's plan for land basing of the new mobile MX missiles, despite his strong past criticism of it, according to administration officials.

At the same time, the officials said, the president has decided to relegate the airborne MX plan to an "option" to be considered for deployment only after 1990.

These same officials described President Reagan as unhappy with the idea of doing anything similar to the Carter basing plan for the MX, but said he was nonetheless on the verge of accepting it as the only idea that has been carefully thought through.

Order Given to Weinberger

In the meantime, Mr. Reagan has instructed Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to recast the original plan to shuttle 200 MX missiles among 4,000 shelters in order to overcome political opposition to deployment in Utah and Nevada and give the plan a Reagan flavor.

According to the officials, who asked not to be identified in any way, President Reagan and his key advisers who met in California for the last two weeks also reached two other decisions of equal im-

· Contrary to earlier assertions. about spending whatever is neces-sary for defense, cost will be a crit-lical factor in decisions about strategic nuclear weapons, but not something to be talked about

Contrary to Reagan campaign pledges, there is nothing the United States can do in the next four years to fix what many officials and experts see as the problem of the volucrability of stationary land-based missiles and thus short-term solution to what President Reagan calls "the window of vulnerability" to a first

Virtually all the top layer of the Reagan administration believes that Moscow is now able to launchonly a small fraction of its powerful and accurate missiles and destroy, in a first strike, almost all 1,000 U.S. Minuteman missiles, a strategic part of the U.S. nuclear arsenal. The officials hold this view even though they recognize that Soviet leaders would face considérable uncertainties in deciding

to launch such an attack. The lack of a short-term solution to this problem and cost con-sideration has led the president, officials related, to look for longer-term plans. Two of the long-term solutions discussed were the antiballistic missile system to protect Minuteman from attack and the airborne MX.

Well-placed officials reaffirmed what they had related weeks ago, namely that President Reagan and Mr. Weinberger have been talking in private all along, with the defense secretary agreeing not to make any formal recommendations without Mr. Reagan's prior

Reagan-Weinberger Agreement

In other words, Reagan and Weinberger both agreed almost two weeks ago to downplay the idea of an air-launched MX principally because of opposition from the Air Force and congressional leaders, and because of cost con-

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. was also opposed to the airborne system and in favor of some kind of land-based mobile

The officials who agreed to discuss these matters were vague about just how the Carter administration plan for basing the MX might be changed. They said several possibilities were under review. The officials said that serious

U.S. Navy Chief Says Fleet Will Lag Behind Russia's for Most of 1980s

WASHINGTON - Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. has said the Soviet fleet was superior to the U.S. Navy and was likely to remain so for most of this decade. "I believe today the Soviets are better able to carry out their naval task, which is to disrupt our vital

access to those key areas of our allies, our resources and our trade, than we are to defend, around the world, those vital areas," he said Saturday in an interview. Not before 1987 or 1988; he

said, would the United States have enough ships to meet its commitbelieve the United States - which and then we die."

has 462 ships in its active fleet in 12 battle groups — needs a mini-mum of 22 battle groups, he said. However, Mr. Lehman said that 600 ships in 15 battle groups would be enough to defeat a Soviet attempt to cut vital Western life-lines. By using mothballed battle-

ships and cruisers, the Navy could

mount 15 groups by 1987 or 1988

and have them fully operational by

"If we engage the Soviet Navy, it is instantaneously a global naval war," he said. "We have to be able to win, not just have a standoff, because by a standoff we don't ments. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have access. We are stalemated

consideration was not being given to the idea of putting the MX in existing Minuteman silos or building new fixed silos for MX, or digging silos deeply in the southern side of mountains to lessen the impact of Soviet missiles that would have to be hurled over the North

'Common Missile' Idea

The officials also said some attention was being given to the idea of a "common missile" that would consist of some combination of the future MX and the forthcoming Trident-2 missile to be fired from the Trident submarine. A main attraction of this alternative is that it would save money.

According to the officials, many of the discussions held in Califor-nia during the last two weeks have been organized to talk about the strategic choices in three time peri-

The first period runs from the present to 1986, where the princial conclusions were that no quick ixes to Minuteman vulnerability were possible, that existing B-52 long-range, bombers should be dispersed among more bases to increase their survivability, that the program to place Cruise missiles on bombers should be accelerated, and that considerable funds be spent to shore up the president's command, control and communications capabilities, along with sat-ellite systems to provide warning

of missile attacks. The second phase that would run from about 1986 to the early 1990s would entail further improvement in communications and intelligence. Cruise missiles, and the advent of the Trident-2 missile in about 1990.

In the 1990s, the principal possi-bilities would be the air-launched MX, a term that stands for missile experimental, and a more capable ssile defense system.

Meanwhile, the lobbying against the air-launched MX continued last week just to make sure that the idea was dead for the time being at least. Sen. John Tower, Republican of Texas, and Rep. William L. Dickinson Republican of Alabama, both leaders of key military committees, went to see President Reagan on Friday to argue against the airborne plan and the common

What they and others are reported to have told the president was that he could overcome the opposition of certain congressional leaders and the Mormon Church to deployment of the MX in Utah and Nevada, if he made the decision and stuck with it. And like others at the California meetings, they reportedly maintained that the mobile MX system was the only reliable way of dealing with the vul-nerability of land-based missiles

Meese Spurns Presidential Aide's Tradition Of a Low Profile for Life in the Spotlight

By Lee Lescaze

Washington Post Service LOS ANGELES - From deciding when President Reagan should be told about an aerial battle with Libyan planes to briefing reporters on the president's behalf. Edwin Meese 3d displayed last week the unique public role he plays, one that has won him the nickname "President Meese."

Every president since World War II has had one or two close advisers whose influence, combined in varying degrees with control of access to the Oval Office, has given them great

None of Mr. Meese's predecessors has been so public, however, in asserting that power. Few chose to be so often seen and photographed in the spotlight, instead seeking a lower profile and letting the president, other elected officials and Cabinet department heads play the

more public roles.

Mr. Meese began the week in his role as chief spokesman. briefing reporters about a National Security Council meeting. He ended it counseling Mr. Reagan not to answer reporters' questions during a brief photographic session.

Presidential Row

In between, Mr. Meese decided not to awaken Mr. Reagan with news of the dogfight near Libya, and accompanied the president to the aircraft carrier Constellation, where he sat with the president, wearing an identi-cal windbreaker and nearly iden-

tical baseball-style cap. Mr. Reagan's cap was labeled in gold braid "Commander in Chief." The counselor's was labeled "Ed Meese." It was the most recent of several occasions when Mr. Meese has been placed in the presidential row rather than remaining in the background, as was the pattern of earlier White House advisers.

The carrier visit occurred a day after Mr. Meese delayed for six hours telling Mr. Reagan about the doglight, in which two U.S. Navy planes shot down two Libyan aircraft over the Gulf of Sidra off the Libyan coast.

Mr. Reagan said that Mr. Meese had done the right thing.
"Yes, 4:30 in the morning California time is as early as I want to be awakened," the president said with Mr. Meese, standing at his side, nodding approval. Later, the president said there

was a very good defense for that decision. "If our planes were shot down, yes, they'd wake me up right away. If the other fellow's were shot down, why wake me up?" he said to laughter and applause from an audience of California Republicans. Mr. Meese, it was explained.

had not thought that Mr. Reagan should be awakened because the doglight was long over and there was no presidential decision to be made

Like a lawyer counseling a client, Mr. Meese broke in when reporters tried to question Mr. during a photo seesion Friday in

the president's hotel suite. 'Mr. President, you're not obliged to answer any questions," Mr. Meese said to laughter from the president and two visiting members of Congress.

A minute later, another reporter asked Mr. Reagan why the administration's decision on

NEWS ANALYSIS

how to base MX missiles was slipping behind schedule. Mr. Meese interrupted to say that things are right on schedule with a decision due in three or four

weeks.

Mr. Meese's role was particularly visible last week in Los Angeles, where he was the only senor Reagan aide in attendance throughout the week, and therefore stood out more clearly than he might have during a working week in the White House.

Whether here or in Washington, however, Mr. Messe's public prominence fills a void creatby Mr. Reagan's decision to discuss issues only rarely. Although the president makes frequent short speeches, a Republican fund-raising party Wednes-day marked the first time he has taken questions from an audi-

The president has held three White House news conferences, and one extended informal question-and-answer session with rely photo sessions, lasting only a couple of minutes, during which reporters ask the president questions that Mr. Reagan aides often try to squash before the president can answer. However, the sessions are useful to the White House because they often provide the only live pictures of Mr. Reagan for that evening's televi-

Sion news. Mr. Meese also is thrust into the spotlight because of the sometimes puzzling manner in which presidential decisions are timed. Decisions frequently are announced several days or weeks after the meetings at which Mr. Reagan has participated in ex-tensive discussions on an issue.

Source of Tension

The system leaves Mr. Meese, who is a Cabinet member and controls the flow of foreign and domestic policy information, in the apparent position of determining when many president de-cisions are to be announced.

It also creates a tension between reporters and Mr. Meese. The reporters want to hear from Mr. Reagan how and why a decision was reached. Often Mr. Meese has offered an explanation and wonders why reporters are asking Mr. Reagan questions that Mr. Meese already has an-

Mr. Meese and other senior White House aides bristle at the suggestion that Mr. Reagan has delegated so much authority that he is not making all the deci-

Edwin Meese 3d

sions himself and is not keeping up with all developments. But the image sometimes slips.

When the Justice Department released a study on violent crime last week, White House deputy press secretary Larry Speakes was asked what Mr. Reagan thought of it. Mr. Speakes consulted his briefing notes and replied that Mr. Reagan thought the report was a comprehensive job done in a remarkably short

He conceded, however, that Mr. Reagan had not had time to read the report. The president's high opinion of it, reporters were told, was based on what Mr. Meese and others had told him.

Diplomats See U.S. Outpacing Russia for Influence in South Pacific

By Robert Trumbull

. New York Times Service SUVA, Fiji - South Pacific islands that figured prominently in World War II as U.S. military bases have again become a battle-ground, this time in a competition between the United States and the Soviet Union for influence among the newly independent nations of the region.

The islands, which show on the map as mere dots in the expanse of ocean, were more or less forgotten in U.S. foreign policy planning af-ter the wartime installations were abandoned and the area again became a colonial backwater ruled

by various Western powers. With the end of colonialism, owever, the perception of the islands changed in Washington. Partly because of Soviet interest in the area and partly because the new nations represented votes in the United Nations and other international forums, the islands assumed new importance in Washbefore the end of the decade.

Today the United States is clearly ahead in the contest with the Soviet Union, according to officials and diplomats interviewed in a six-

country tour of the region. Island governments, apparently suspicious of Soviet intentions, have rejected repeated requests by Moscow for permission to establish resident embassies in their territories. The islanders reportedly insisted, politely but firmly, that the Soviet envoys in Australia and New Zealand served diplomatic purposes sufficiently "for the time

At the same time, these governments have welcomed the estab-lishment of U.S. embassies in their

Of the nine independent islandstates, five - Western Samoa, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu - are members of the United Nations, while the others - Nauru, Tonga, Tuvalu and Kiribati - belong to other international agencies and regional groups such as the South Pacific Forum, an area political organization.

To the Soviet Union's reported annoyance, Papua New Guinea and Western Samoa have also permitted China to station ambassa-dors in their capitals. The kingdom of Tonga, which also has ambassadorial links with the United States, has passed up diplomatic relations with both Communist powers but has a resident ambassador from

Anti-Communist Sentiment

While the islanders are suspicious of Communists in general. according to diplomats, they consider the Soviet Union "more expansionist and aggressive than the Chinese," an American said.

"The islanders are not reticent in making their views known," said William Bodde Jr., the U.S. ambassador to Fiji and several other South Pacific countries. He added that the new South Pacific governments had supported the U.S.-sponsored UN resolution condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Some of the governments have since barred Soviet cruise ships from their ports, sacri-

ficing important tourist revenue.

The Soviet Union has had no better luck with development aid, presumably in competition with assistance programs of the United States, Britain, the European Economic Community, Japan and China, among others.

An especially humiliating blow to Soviet ambitions in the region was the recent decision by the independent South Pacific governments to turn down a Soviet offer of a scientific vessel for a survey of ocean resources, a project that the islanders want badly, in favor of a similar program to be mounted jointly by the United States, Aus-

tralia and New Zealand. A few years ago, Western Samoa and Tonga refused offers by the Soviet Union to undertake needed public works projects, such as improving airports, in return for fishing bases for Soviet trawlers that

compete with American, Japanese, Taiwanese and South Korean

fleets for the South Pacific catch. Ambassador Bodde, analyzing the Soviet failures, noted that the South Pacific islanders were not only overwhelmingly Christian and conservative in outlook but also relatively free of the leftist influences that have fostered Soviet goals elsewhere in the Third World, such as radical trade unions and strongly Marxist cam-

pus groups. Mr. Bodde, a New York-born professional diplomat, is responsible for U.S. interests in a wide area of the South Pacific. Residing in Suva, he is also accredited to Tonga. Tuvalu (formerly the Ellice Islands) and Kiribati (formerly the Gilbert Islands), and represents Washington on the South Pacific Commission, a regional development organization that embraces all the independent island countries as well as the United States. Britain, France, Australia and

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dividual driving style and warns him of optimum service EC energy control: another typical BMW driving ald, it tells the driver his exact fuel consumption at any given

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BMW AG, Munich.

French Socialists Start Digging **Into Overtones of Curiel Killing**

By Jonathan C. Randai

Washington Post Service
PARIS — The Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand has reopened an investigation into the mysterious murder of Henri Curiel, a killing entangled in speculation about Soviet intelligence penetration.

To his friends Mr. Curtel was framed. To his enemies he was a Soviet spymaster. He was assassi-nated in 1978 in a Left Bank apartment here. Now, with two Socialist ministers determined to clear his name, officials close to Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy will seek to get to the bottom of the murder.

Almost any of 30 organizations in half as many countries could have had reasons to kill Mr. Curiel, according to those who have studied the case. Potential killers ranged from South American dictatorships to South Africa. from Israel to the French military. which was reportedly worried by his interest in setting up so-called "soldiers' committees" or barracks

A lot of people considered Mr. Curiel an enemy, a member of the prime minister's office said. "and that was worse than being a spy...spies, after all, get exchanged."

Responsibility for his slaying

was claimed by an extreme rightist group, Delta, in a letter to the French press at the time of the killing. The message said Mr. Curiel. 63, was "a KGB agent and militant of the Arab cause ... Curiel. a traitor to France, which adopted him, has ended his activities." There have been persistent reports — which officials of the current administration decline to deny outright — that the outgoing administration carried off all sensitive files on Mr. Curiel.

Born in Egypt

Born in Egypt in 1914, Mr. Curiel ran an organization in Paris that he called a charitable institution designed to help people work-ing against undemocratic Third World governments. His accusers say it was a cover for subversion.

The Socialists, however, say they find suggestions in the files they did inherit that the Third World contacts Mr. Curiel fostered may have served Western intelligence at least as much as they aided Soviet objectives.

As a young man in Egypt, Mr. Curiel became a Communist and spent two years in King Farouk's prisons before being deported in 1951. Educated in French-run Roman Catholic schools in Cairo. he lived in France illegally until ar-rested in 1960 for helping Algerian nationalists. Released but still stateless, with an expulsion order hanging over his head, he became what his Israeli friend Uri Avneri

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clearing house and contractor for revolutionary causes. His defenders see a pattern of official tolerance for his activities from the fact that his aims in the Third World and those of the ruling Gaullists coincided. Conservative governments that succeeded De Gaulle were increasingly hos-

The most tangible indication of Socialist determination in the case came when the new government turned over to Mr. Curiel's widow an official file that the previous vernment refused to release. The government refused to release. The file included a judgment by a special commission that cleared Mr. Curiel of wrongdoing, rejecting an Interior Ministry charge that he had used his Third World-oriented voluntary organization for subversion in France and abroad and in

aiding terrorism. Libel Actions

French courts, moreover, lately have ruled in libel actions in favor of Mr. Curiel's widow and friends and associates whose names were mentioned in connection with his. Last month a Paris court considered such charges described in a book entitled "The Curiel Network or Humanitarian Subversion," and found its author. Roland Gaucher, guilty in a libel suit brought by Rose Curiel, the widow, and Mr. Curiel's longtime as-

UN Panel Urges Assembly Action On Puerto Rico

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS -- The UN Special Committee on Decolonization has approved a resolution asking the General Assembly to consider this fall whether Puerto Rico is a U.S. colony.

The vote Thursday was viewed as a setback for the United States, which maintains that the island is not a colony and that Puerto Ricans exercised their right to selfdetermination by voting for U.S. commonwealth status in 1952.

In San Juan, Puerto Rico, Gov. Carlos Romero Barcelo dismissed the committee resolution as having "no validity for us." The governor said islanders would not tolerate any intervention on the part of the United Nations or the decolonization committee.

The committee passed resolutions on Puerto Rican rights in 1979 and 1980, but stopped short of calling for General Assembly action. The United States is not a member of the 25-nation committee that approved the resolution by a vote of 11 to 2, with 11 abstentions. China, although a member, called "a one-man revolutionary did not participate in the vote.

sociate, Joyce Blau, among others. The two have brought a similar suit — scheduled to be heard before a Paris court in mid-Septem ber — against American journalist Claire Sterling, whose book, "The Terror Network," was published in French after the American edition came out last spring. Even before the French edition came out, lawvers succeeded in having certain

passages deleted. Charges of spying and terrorism were first made in 1976 in the French press. There is circumstantial evidence that the allegations were leaked by the French intelligence establishment. In France both the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire (DST) and the Service de Documentation et Contre-Espionnage (SDECE) are covered by official secrecy laws, and divulging information from their

files is a criminal offense. The French news magazine Le Point published the charges against Mr. Curiel anonymously in June. 1976, and then acknowledged that senior staffer Georges Suffert had written the article. With relatively minor variations, Mr. Suffert's version formed the basis for subsequent accusations concerning Mr. Curiel's alleged KGB and terrorist activities.

Further Articles

In addition to the Gaucher, Sterling and Suffert accounts, similar charges were made by Brian Crozier of the Institute for the Study of Conflict and Robert Moss in the Economist Foreign Report, both based in London, and such French publications as Minute, L'Aurore, Le Crapouillot and Paris Match.

Arnaud de Borchgrave, a former Newsweek correspondent and au-thor with Mr. Moss of the bestselling novel, "The Spike," which alleges KGB penetration of Western media, wrote to Mr. Suffert in the Western intelligence communi-

The daily Le Monde wrote in 1978 that Alexandre de eral of SDECE, had allowed the counterespionage file on Mr. Curiel to be leaked to stop his activities. SDECE officials neither con-

Once in á radio interview Mr. Curiel said, "I am accused by the Arabs of being a Zionist agent because I am Jewish, by the French of being a KGB agent and by the left of being a CIA agent. I am simply an agent of no one." His friends revere his memory. "Early Christians must have talked about Jesus after the crucifixion in much the same terms." Mr. Avneri said.

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Bonn May Cut Back Role In NATO Fall Maneuvers

BONN — West German troops may have to pull out of part of NATO's autumn military exercises to save money, according to officials.

The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung and Frankfurter Rundschau newspapers have reported that West Germany's "Sharp Blade" exercise, part of the West German-based NATO "Autumn Forge" maneuvers, would probably have to be canceled.

While a Defense Ministry statement said Sharp Blade would go ahead, a spokesman said Saturday: "It cannot be excluded that savings will be made overall on the maneuvers."

He confirmed that the ministry, which is studying ways to save about 200 million Deutsche marks (\$80.2 million) by the end of 1981 to balance the federal budget, would decide this week on

which measures to take.

Defense officials said that about 40 million Deutsche marks of the shortfall had resulted from the Deutsche mark's 30 percent fall in value against the dollar during the last 12 months, raising the cost of armed forces training programs in the United States.

The Allgemeine Zeitung said the armed forces faced the choice of either scrapping Sharp Blade or withdrawing from other exer-

cises in the Autumn Forge maneuvers. The ministry spokesman said there had been no specific instruction to save money on the war games. However, it was possible that smaller exercises within Autumn Forge might be cut, he add-

The Allgemeine Zeitung said officials were examining a proposal to save 10 million Deutsche marks on the autumn war games which were expected to cost West Germany 47 million Deutsche

Bonn has already said that next year's defense spending was to rise 4.2 percent — no increase in real terms because inflation is forecast to rise at a higher rate — and officials have said that routine air force training flights and naval sorties would have to

U.S. Rebuffs Protest to Pretoria Over Squatters, Documents Show

By Carvic Murphy
Washington Post Service
JOHANNESBURG — The U.S. government, apparently reluctant to annoy South Africa before a set-tlement is reached on Namibian independence, reportedly refused earlier this month to join a Frenchinitiated move to have the diplomatic corps here formally protest handling of the black squatter situation in Cape Town.

Opposition by the Americans, who were later joined by the initially wavering West Germans and British, deprived the move of support of three influential backers and helped it kill it, according to confidential papers. [A spokesman for the French

Foreign Ministry said Sunday in Paris that his government's effort to organize the diplomatic protest had been abandoned because of the "reticence" of certain members of the diplomatic corps, The Associated Press reported. He refused to elaborate.] Howard Walker, the U.S. charge

d'affaires, said Saturday that he had no comment. "Any such conversations, if they went on, would have been private and by that I am not saying they went

More than 1,000 black squatters bia now administered by South who have been claiming the right to live together as families in Cape Town were arrested last week and forcibly returned to their homeland of Transker, where jobs are scarce. The move has angered whites as well as blacks.

The action followed a month of resistance by the squatters to government orders to leave the area. Police made more than 1,100 arrests and demolished plastic shanties, leaving families without shel-ter in the cold and rain of Cape

Town's winter.

The government's handling of the squarters was defended Friday by Foreign Minister R.F. Botha, who implied a separate standard was applied to South Africa because governments around the world acted against squatters, "but when we in South Africa are faced with a similar dilemma, look what happens to us."
The reported diplomatic discus-

sions reveal a divergence of approach to South Africa between France's Socialist government and Washington. If the cleavage grows, it may pose serious problems within the "contact group" of live Western countries trying to draw up sertiement proposals on NamiAfrica as South-West Africa, the are acceptable to both Pretons and its guerrilla for the Sart-West Africa People's Organia.

Some Western diplomats has aiready have remarked on scribe strains in the contact group, which also includes West Germany, Ber ain and Canada, over the Reada administration's efforts to try soft-sell approach with Present and go back to basics in the tready lengthy Namibian negotiations in the hope of getting Preria's cooperation on a settlemen

According to a reliable some who provided documentary in dence. French Ambassader Benard Dorin, as acting dean of the diplomatic corps in Cape Tox (South Africa's legislative carried sion Aug. 13.

The group reportedly drafted a protest saying. We the heads of mission wish to express our cocern about recent events in the Nyanga Crossroads area ... W. appeal to the South African Reernment to give humanitarian cosiderations high priority in the handling of the situation.

Shadow of 1978 Invasion in Zaire Still Hangs Heavily Over Kolwezi

By Alan Cowell

las wreathed in bougainvilles on

avenues plashed with jacaranda, or

quarter — the bullet holes have

been plastered and painted over,

as if to deny an unwanted mem-

Yet three years after a rebel invasion of Kolwezi, a small, south-

ern town at the core of Zaire's

mineral riches, the memory of the

bloodshed lingers with a stubborn-

ness that equals the traumatic vio-

It is present in the cracked win-

dowpanes that have not been re-

paired; in the bleak, overgrown

cemetery on the outskirts of town

where the dead of the May, 1978,

invasion lie, and in the imper-

About 850 Were Slain

the Marxist-inspired Congo Na-

tional Liberation Front, based in neighboring Angola, claimed the lives of 93 whites and some 750

blacks. The latter figure is uncer-

tain because the casualties among

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The invasion by 3,000 men of

manence of some styles of life.

lence of the incursion.

the meaner streets of the poor

New York Times Service KOLWEZI, Zaire - Some people did not claim their dead, and the bodies lie in paupers' graves, where crabgrass curls around stenciled name boards and numbered pegs that are their only memorial. In the places where they died in the shuttered white-painted vil-

1980 that Mr. Curiel's subversive activities were an open secret in ty. In a 1978 Economist Foreign Report, Mr. Moss reported that French intelligence listed Mr. Curiel as a "C2 RO" agent working

for a foreign power. Marenches, then the director genfirm nor deny anything.

the blacks were not counted as meticulously as were those among the whites. It was one of the worst massacres in recent African histo-

To the visitor, returning after an absence of three years, there are striking sights. Some whites, who run the copper mines and cobalt plants that earn much of Zaire's foreign exchange, have returned to their villas, living again behind the high steel gates that provided only a delusion of protection in 1978. The Hotel Impaia, where women reportedly were made to dance on a small stage before they were raped and shot, has been revived, and there are monkeys and mongooses in its little zoo. A new nightclub, L'Etoile, has been

White Community Is Diminished

These, however, seem to be trappings that recall a Potemkin village: Beyond them, residents say, there is a nervousness among the whites and among the blacks, who outnumber them 40 to 1, and there are the same complaints of grinding poverty that allowed the rebels to depict themselves as liberators of a downtrodden people.

The white community is about

one-sixth the size that it was before the invasion, and the 600 to 700 Belgians who live here now do not seek roots. "They are living with just the minimum to get by," a missionary said. "They are not investing or bringing all their worldly goods here. They are ready to

leave quickly."

A handful of Americans and Italians are working on a power-line project that is financed largely by American banks. But the workers live in a separate camp outside town. Enrollment at the high school for whites here is down from 1,200 before the invasion to

The complaints of the Zairians, in chance encounters on the streets of the slums where most live, have a familiar ring: Food is scarce and expensive, everything costs too much, the wealth of the place is taken away to Kinshasa, the capital 1,100 miles to the north, and is not seen again.

The disaffection, a longtime resident said, was the same before the invasion, which the rebels said was a "people's uprising" against President Mobutu Sese Seko, the general who has ruled Zaire for the last

then and now, there is little talk of a new uprising.

"If anything conditions have worsened, but the people are inert," a missionary said, requesting the anonymity that is sought by many people who criticize Gen. Mobutu. "They submit; sure, they complain that there are no roads in the bush, no medicines in town except at the mine hospital not much food. But they submit, until someone or something provides a

That view seemed to be accepted, implicitly, in the words of a copper miner who lives in the Zone Manika, a rundown place where the repairs and repaintings of the white quarter do not seem to have penetrated.

Display of Authority

Discussing President Mobutu. the miner referred to him always as "the chief," as if confronting a higher authority whom it would be folly to question despite the hardships of life in the Zone Manika. A bag of commeal to feed a family for less than a month, without the trimmings, costs the equivalent of \$30; a miner's pay is \$60. Some 16 years.

Despite the similarities between domestic servant would probably residents of the zone earn less; a

earn two-thirds of the cost of the

Gen. Mobutu displayed his zathority here in June, supervising a military maneuver that showed an army's strength — and some weaknesses, military sources and He also toured the Zone Manks where officials from his party, the Popular Movement of the Revolution, had arranged a welcome.

His visit was seen, in part, es; response to calls by a former pamier, Ngura Karl-i-Bond, for a uprising in this southern province of Shaba, formerly known as Ka tanga, where Mr. Nguza was ber The former premier, now in each in Brussels, does not seem to have any great publicly expressed for port in Kolwezi. "He could be? stayed and persuaded the chief a do something for us," the come miner said. "Instead he ran away What can he do for us now?"

Despite such seeming inaffeence, nervousness persists. A missionary who requested ananymic said: "At the back of some man there is the question of how man the people can take. If there we an uprising, of course the white would suffer — they are the less with the wealth that the people is

Solidarity — A Tidal Wave From Gdansk to Piaseczno

have any idea how to go about

forming a trade union, or what our next step should be. So we linked up with the Solidarity people in Warsaw and asked them for ad-

Like an Epidemic Free trade union chapters were

organized at all the enterprises in Piaseczno. A Solidarity office, with 14 representatives elected from the various factories and other employment centers, was established in a ground floor storefront at a small, gray shopping complex on the outskirts of town. The office is supposed to be a liaison between the grass roots Solidarity chapters and the town council. Through its constantly clacking telex machine, the office relays information to and from the regional Solidarity headquarters in Warsaw.

The Piaseczno office is also a meeting place for Solidarity members and sympathizers — pensioners, housewives, workers, professionals, students -- who troop in everyday to pick up Solidarity newsletters, complain about food and consumer product shortages, discuss politics, keep tabs on what is happening in local factories and municipal offices, or simply social-ize before heading home or to

Back at the Polkolor plant, the free trade union movement spread like an epidemic, so that today, less than a year after its introducton, 82 percent of the 5,300 employees are Solidarity members. This includes virtually all of the blue-collar force, and numerous technicians, engineers, and middle management officials.

Defections From Party

When Solidarity began to organize at the factory, the Communist Party leadership in Warsaw asked some of its local members to infiltrate the new trade union group. But after many Communists start-ed joining of their own accord, the party balked and tried to put a stop to the defections. It was too late. About half of the 600 Communist Party members at Polkolor are now Solidarity partisans as

"At this point, if the party or-dered me to denounce Solidarity, I would ignore it," said a Commu-nist who joined the free trade union movement at the factory and considers himself a party reformer. 'A lot of other party people here feel the same way."

The most common reason cited

by Polkolor employees - whether ommunists or not — for joining Solidarity was the ineffectiveness of the trade unions officially sponsored by the party.

At its base, on the plant floor, the old union kept a semblance of democracy by electing members to its so-called factory board. But this board had no influence on the regional and central chapters of the union, whose membership was appointed by the national party and government. In most cases, the union suffocated workers' demands for higher salaries or improved job conditions. At other times, it merely informed employees of decisions

taken by the union hierarchy back in Warsaw.

Solidarity was also given imtus by disastrous mi ment and planning at the factory. Polkolor was one of the typical, grandiose projects conceived by former Communist Party leader Edward Gierek that were supposed to create new, sophisticated industries to meet consumer expectations and earn foreign exchange

Under a technical agreement with RCA and Corning Glass in the mid-1970s, Polkolor was to reach 600,000 color video tubes in annual production by 1981 and perhaps even attain 900,000 units a year later on. Only a fraction of the output would be for domestic consumption, with the bulk to be exported to markets in Western and Eastern Europe. But Polkolor turned out to be a

classic example of Murphy's Law: everything that could have gone wrong ended up going wrong. Be-cause of the chronic and politically explosive housing shortage in the country, construction equipment and personnel were diverted away from the factory. Although the plant was to have been completed by the end of 1979, it is not finished. Other factories, which were supposed to receive the video tubes and put together finished color television sets, are behind

A Crisis of Morale

The worsening trade balance and alarming foreign debt of the country have left almost no hard currency for the import of equipment and spare parts essential to Polkolor's operation. There are huge gaps and bottlenecks at the factory. Technicians must constantly intervene in the production process, removing video tubes from the sputtering assembly line, adding on missing parts in artisan-like fashion, and then placing the video tubes back on the assembly

Output reached only about 30,000 units last year, and probably will not exceed 50,000 tubes in "Morale in the work force be-

comes disastrous under these conditions," said a production manager, who estimated that the factory's meager output justifies no more than 1,000 employees out of labor force five times that size. "Every day you see hundreds, maybe thousands of people just standing around with nothing to do. It is not their fault."

Solidarity spokesmen insist that

the morale problem was aggravated by the incompetence of the factory's ranking managers, whose appointments appeared to have resulted mainly from their personal ties to party chiefs in Warsaw rather than because of their professional or executive talents. "If a deputy director made a

mess of his job, he was just rotated to another top position either here or at another factory." said a middie-level manager, a Communist who agreed with Solidarity's allegations. "There have been mana-

slightest notion of how to run this plant."

The management is now deeply concerned that production has fallen so far behind schedule that foreign export markets have been irretrievably lost. Western Europe is virtually saturated with color television sets. And several East European countries, including Yugoslavia, Hungary and East Germany, are moving ahead with their own plans to produce color video equipment.

Solidarity's Study

"We must be realistic; color television is a luxury in Poland at this moment, so the government is not likely to give us the hard currency we need," said Jerzy Lomacki, deputy director for pro-duction, who is still a steadfast Communist. The Solidarity movement cannot be blamed for this situation. It came about long before they appeared."

But a number of Polkolor's managers maintain that lack of labor discipline has aggravated production problems, and that even if the factory's financial problems were to ease up, Solidarity's mili-tancy could hobble management.

By last December, Solidarity felt strong enough to create a so-called group of experts — representatives from every section of the plant and outside economists and technicians - to prepare a broad report on the state of the enterprise. The study was extremely critical of labor relations, inefficiency and even the basic assumption that Poland needed a large color television industry soaking up many millions of dollars that might have been better invested in other enterpris-

The study also called for the decentralization of decision-making that would cut down the authority of planners in Warsaw and the imposition of self-management giving much greater voice to labor repre-sentatives in the running of the

Workers Reject Appointment When Jerzy Bilip was appointed

by the government as the new chief director of the factory last April, he quickly got a hint of the changes Solidarity was proposing. He was forced to make a presenta-tion to an assembly of the employ-ces on his plans to pull the enterprise out of its quagnire. According to a manager who attended the gathering, the employees sat silently through Mr. Bilip's hourlong speech, and then spent almost the beauty beauty attacking his two hours bitterly attacking his

plans and even his credentials. "We are not at all sure that his ideas will turn this factory into an efficient, profitable enterprise, and so we decided not to formally accept his appointment," explained Czesława Kuzniewska, a plant engineer who is one of the more militant Solidarity leaders at the factory. "We are keeping a dossier on him, and we may decide sometime later that he is not suitable."

According to Mrs. Kuzniewska and several of her colleagues in Solidarity — including a production engineer, a computer specialist, an accountant and a skilled lagers here who did not have the borer, who agreed to a lengthy in-

terview — the factory employee have already achieved many of z goals of self-management that is identity is advocating for industrial across the country.

Control Over Salaries

Solidarity claims to have coss erable control over salaries at 72 kolor. The union can veto any as employees appointed by many ment. Each department of the tory has a labor and managem committee to spell out work and tions and reassign workers to 125 posts. Weekly meetings are 350 between management and Schillity representatives to review in plant's situation, and information is then passed on to the him

"A supervisor cannot make i move without consulting a Solids ity committee," a manager tra-plained. "There is simply no arthority to impose decisions, and this is going to become an even bigger problem in the coming months.

But Solidarity delegates say he are confident that the worker management process will become less cumbersome with the passage of time, and that employees will interfere less in everyday manage rial decisions as trust is established between labor and management

"No one has any confidence management at this point," said Mrs. Kuzniewska, the plant and neer. "They were left alone to impose their decisions for all these years, and look at the mess we are

Next: A look at Piaseczna.

Sirhan, in Letter, Denies Threat to Sen. Kennedy.

From Agency Dispar LOS ANGELES - Sirhen Sirhan, convicted of the murder Robert F. Kennedy, has appealed to the brother of his victim, Sen Edward M. Kennedy, in the hope that it will help him receive parok in 1984.

The state is opposing cor tion of parole on the ground that fellow prisoner had heard Sinhan threaten to "take care of Sea Kennedy if he is released in the lal

Sirhan wrote to Sen. Kennedy deny the allegations, said M.I. Mehdi, president of the New York, and the New York-based American-Arab Rela tions Committee, in releasing the letter Friday. "I pray for your health, safety and long life as well health, safety and long life as well as the safety and long life of your entire family. Sirhan reportedly wrote. "Please accept my remove for whether for what bappened in the past."

According to Mr. Mehdi. Sirhan sent a Christmas card to the senator last December "wishing him " Merry Christmas" and asking Sen Kennedy if he would formally state that he has no objections in Sirhan's release. Sen. Kennedy " sponded coolly to that overture saving that he did not want to it! terfere with California's justic system. Mr. Mehdi said.

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Malaysia, in Shift From ASEAN, Calls China a Major Threat

and the state of the

By Henry Kamm New York Times Service

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia - The new government headed by Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad is striking a vigorous new note in the foreign policy of the non-Communist nations of Southeast Asia by publicly emphasizing the theme that China remains a major threat, and urging the United States to bear this in

Worried by China's skillful ex-ploitation of Vietnam's alliance with the Soviet Union and its invasion and continuing occupation of Cambodia, the Mahathir government, which came to power last month, has moved quickly to make public the sentiments that have always been harbored here but had been sublimated while Malaysia followed the policy of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

This policy, set largely by Thai-land, on whose borders with Laos and Cambodia Vietnamese troops are stationed, is to depict Vietnam as the principal threat to the region and to view China as a friendly power. China collaborates with Thailand in supporting the anti-Vietnamese Cambodian forces that operate in enclaves on the Thai-Cambodian border.

Even under the previous govern-ment of Prime Minister Datak Hussein bin Onn, who retired because of poor health, Malaysia and indonesia had regarded with skepticism the strongly anti-Hanoi line set by Thailand and Singapore, but had given their support because ASEAN loyalty demanded that they accept the lead of Thailand, the association's "front-line" state.

Break With ASEAN

But earlier this month, on a visit to Indonesia, Dr. Mahathir, a physician, in effect broke with this policy by stating publicly that he did not believe that Vietnam, in its present state of weakness, represented a dire menace to the rest of Southeast Asia. Since Vietnam invaded Cambodia, Thailand has consistently depicted itself as being under military threat.

In recent interviews here, two survival. leading policy-makers laid heavy emphasis on the Chinese, rather than the Vietnamese, threat to Southeast Asia and urged the United States, in its present stance of goodwill toward China, not to disregard the security interests of

By William J. Eaton:

and Robert Rosenblatt

Los Angeles Times Service

Reagan, seeking to prevent over-

seas walkouts in support of strik-ing U.S. air traffic controllers, has

asked the Civil Aeronautics Board

to delay a decision affecting air

fares that is strongly opposed by

It was learned Friday that Mr.

Reagan asked the board to post-

pone indefinitely the order sched-

uled to take effect Sept. 15 that

would end U.S. participation in an

international system for setting At-

lantic air fares. The system has

been in effect since the end of

governments have discouraged

strikes by foreign air traffic con-

trollers since the U.S. strike began

Aug. 3, and he said the continued

assistance of these governments is

S. Cohen of the Civil Aeronautics

Board, Mr. Reagan wrote: "Be-

cause unchecked actions by for-

eign controllers can seriously dis-

Dusko Popov, British Ex-Spy,

Is Dead at 70

for lan Fleming's fictional spy,

The son of a well-to-do Yugo-slav family, Mr. Popov worked for

In the 1970s, Mr. Popov published his memoires under the title

"Tricycle," his code name during his espionage career. In the book

he said his infiltration of the Nazi

intelligence network enabled him to warn the United States six

months ahead of time of the attack

on Pearl Harbor, but that his information was rejected by FBI

Mr. Popov also said he was in-

strumental in convincing the Ger-

to southern France shortly after-

ward and went into business, according to family sources. He died

Chief J. Edgar Hoover.

Tuesday, they said.

James Bond

- ing for them.

abroad is essential."

In a letter to chairman Marvin

Mr. Reagan noted that other

foreign governments.

World War IL

WASHINGTON - President

Prime Minister Musa Hitam and Foreign Minister Mohamad Ghazali Shafie voiced strong displeasure with the attitude displayed by the Chinese premier, Zhao Ziyang, when he visited here earlier this month. On the issue that Knala Lumpur considers the touchstone of its relationship with Peking Chinese support for insurgent Communist movements in this region, Mr. Ghazali said, "We didn't

An Asian diplomat who has studied the verbatim transcript of the Mahathir-Zhao meeting, which he described as short and cool confirmed the ministers' assertion that Mr. Zhao did not respond to the standing Malaysian demand that China publicly denounce its backing for the Communist Party of Malaya, which remains in armed insurrection; and the diplomat said Mr. Zhao reiterated that the Chinese Communist Party owed "moral and political sup-port" to the Malaysian Commu-

Mr. Musa, a former university lecturer in international relations, voiced particular annoyance over recent broadcasts by a new radio station of the Malaysian Communists, after China had assured Malaysia that it would end the transmissions that for many years had been beamed here from southern China. He said that, on its last day of broadcasting, the Chinabased station announced that another station would continue the broadcasts.

A new station, believed to be a mobile unit in the jungle on either side of the Malaysian-Thai border, began broadcasting the day after the Chinese station shut down "Somebody had to give funds and ideas to the new radio," said Mr.

The Malaysian leadership is ready to recognize a major Vietnamese role in Southeast Asia, particularly in Cambodia and Laos. While Mr. Musa and Mr. Ghazali condemned the Victnamese occupation of Cambodia, they spoke sympathetically of Vietnam's struggle for national

Mr. Ghazali said Vietnam was entitled to play toward Laos and Cambodia a role similar to that played by Indonesia toward its smaller partners in ASEAN --"the anchor," the foreign minister said, "but not the dominant pow-

China Floods Laid to Denuding Trees Were Felled Indiscriminately for 3 Decades

PEKING - As waters from the second major flood in a month receded in Sichuan province last week, Chinese officials and scientists disclosed that deforestation in China's most populous prov-

ince was a major cause of flood devastation there. Tan Qilong, Sichuan's Communist Party secretary, said the indiscriminate cutting of trees during the past three decades had denuded most of the province's watershed areas in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River. This had allowed the water from normal summer downpours to flow unchecked into tributary river systems, he said.

Mr. Tan called it a "painful lesson" but did not attribute part of the deforestation to wrong policies in Peking, as have officials in other areas. Flooding in July in the province of about 100 million people 753 person dead, about an equal number missing and 1.5 million homeles

flooding last week, provincial disaster relief officials said 15 persons died and thousands of homes were destroyed.

The official party newspaper, People's Daily,

reported that a survey by a team of scientists of Sichuan's 193 counties showed that in only 12 counties did forested areas exceed 30 percent of the land area. In Wusheng County, which was inundated last month, cutting during the last three decades had reduced forests from 24,700 acres to 138.3 acres.

The newspaper also reported that forests in central Sichuan, where the July flooding was most severe, covered less than 3 percent of 27 counties formerly considered to be forest areas.

Partly as a result, the scientists found, hundreds of millions of tons of valuable topsoil is being swept down rivers annually, reducing the area of land able to sustain crops or even trees and grass.

Under the edicts of Mao, such as "Take grain as the key link," farmers were authorized to strip the land of trees to plant wheat and corn, and to plow up grasslands in the north that had held back the deserts. Scientists have estimated that it will take decades of planting and cultivation to restore watersheds and grasslands.

Korea.

in Afghanistan.

Sonoda implied.

vana flight here.

during refueling stops.

pan against the North Korean

The Japanese resisted that argu-

ment, which they believe the South Koreans had been encouraged by

Washington to make. The United

States, which has 37,500 troops in

increase military spending, espe-

cially since the Soviet intervention

Mr. Sonoda told Mr. Lho that

the Japanese state budget is deeply

in deficit; he also told the Korean

minister that Japan's total official

aid program, excluding private

loans and investments sometimes considered as aid, would amount

to \$21.4 billion over the next five

years. Out of this, about 70 percent

was to be in bilateral aid; and of

that, some \$10.5 billion would go

This includes China, Southeast

Asia - Japan's main recipient of

aid -- and India. For Japan to give

the lion's share of all aid in this

part of the world to South Korea

alone was clearly impossible, Mr.

Cuban Doctor Defects

During Stop in Lisbon

LISBON — A 31-year-old Cu-

ban doctor has sought political

asylum in the West after fleeing from an Aeroflot Moscow-to-Ha-

Rafael Bailly Cádiz had been on

vacation in the Soviet Union, po-

lice said Saturday. More than a

dozen Cubans have defected here

Japan Plans Rise in Aid to South Korea, But Is Wary of Military 'Burden-Sharing'

after a turbulent period in Seoul following the assassination of Pres-ident Park Chung Hee in October,

Relations between the two coun-

tries were almost at a standstill

during that period. The late pre-

mier, Masayoshi Ohira, did not visit Seoul, although his predeces-sor, Takeo Fukuda, had intended

to. Premier Zenko Suzuki has also

refrained from going to South Ko-rea, having sent Masayoshi Ito, who then was foreign minister, to

Seoul in March to attend the inau-

puration of President Chun Doo

The present formalities are im-

portant to the two countries. Japan

is probably the most successful in-

and South Korea, which suffered

from acute economic recession last

The Japanese were courteous to

Mr. Lho. Mr. Sonoda promised to

help South Korea in "nation-build-

ing," a key phrase for Mr. Chun. Mr. Lho, who was received by Mr.

Suzuki, asked the premier to help

South Korea cope with "the threat

But the Japanese were cautious

in responding to the Korean effort

to link their need for economic aid

with the role the Koreans claimed

that South Korea played in de-fending Japan. Mr. Sonoda said

Japan would try to help South Ko-rea, but he also said Japan could

not agree to a Korean concept of

burden-sharing" in defense. Before Mr. Lho's visit here, Ko-

rean Premier Nam Duck Woo, an

economist and technocrat, told

Japanese reporters in Seoul that

South Korea spends 6 percent of

its gross national product on its

military. He implied that Japan.

from North Korea."

year, needs Japanese assistance.

strial nation in the world now,

By Henry Scott Stokes

New York Times Service moderate increase in economic aid to South Korea this year from the level last fiscal year of \$83 million, in response to a Korean request for a major expansion in Japanese aid, Japanese officials said. Foreign Minister Lho Shin

Yong of South Korea asked Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda on Friday to step up "official development aid," meaning low-interest state loans, to \$6 billion in a fiveyear period starting in 1982.

for us to meet your request," the Japanese press quoted Mr. Sonoda as saying. Instead, Japanese officials are expected to agree to an increase in aid in this fiscal year, starting in April, but nothing like the amount envisaged by the Koreans — which would represent a 14-fold increase.

The amount of aid to be authorized for South Korea is unknown. It is likely to take some time to negotiate, Foreign Ministry spokesmen said. The Japanese and Koreans began "working-level talks" at sub-ministerial level here

Improving Relations

and Mr. Lho, the first meeting at the Cabinet level between the two countries in three years, lasted two

days. Both sides appear to be

which devotes only 0.9 percent of its economy to military spending U.K. Cab Driver And £240,000

LONDON - A taxi driver who has disappeared with about £240,000 that had been left in his cab is being sought throughout Britain, authorities

Vanish Together

Detective Chief Inspector Peter Jay, who is leading the search for Scotland Yard, identified the driver as Christopher K. Butler, 33. He said that Mr. Butler drove Kizito Idehen, 22, a Nigerian businessman who was a regular client, from Mr. Idehen's home in North Lon-

Circus on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Idéhen drew out £241,590 -- about \$452,000 at the current exchange rate - in bundles of £20 notes, mostly used and untraceable, and put the money in a bag that he planned to hand over to his brother, who runs an import-

don to a bank near Oxford

export business, police said. They said Mr. Idehen asked Mr. Butler to stop at music shop, and while he was inside the cab left.

TOKYO — Japan will make a

"It would be extremely difficult

The talks between Mr. Sonoda

Reagan Seeks Delay of Air Fare Decision To Placate Overseas Allies During Strike

setting Atlantic air fares and ly Fare-Setting Group

tion's long-established system for

After a two-year proceeding, the board ordered the removal of antitrust immunity for U.S. airlines if they participated in the association's North Atlantic fare-setting conference. Its order was designed to encourage competition among airlines and perhaps lower fares on the heavy routes between Europe and the United States.

"I am not expressing any view on the merits of the important and complex issues involved in this proceeding, to which the board has devoted considerable energy and attention," Mr. Reagan said in his

"However, in the light of the present situation I consider it essential that the United States take every reasonable step to reassure the international aviation community of our willingness to address matters of common concern in a cooperative manner," he added.

rupt air commerce to and from the United States, the continued coop-'Accordingly, I have determined eration of our aviation partners that it would be appropriate and in the best interests of our foreign He asked the board to show policy that the board extend the ef-"sensitivity to foreign government fective date of its decision ... beyond Sept. 15 so that our continuing efforts to maintain for- al Park.

concerns" and delay the scheduled eign government cooperation as order. The order, if it became effective, would undercut the Inter- system will not be adversely affectnational Air Transport Associa- ed," Mr. Reagan wrote. "I urge the board to take this action prompt-

> Judith T. Connor, assistant secretary of transportation for policy and international affairs, said foreign governments believe the International Air Transportation Association system for establishing fares has worked well because it has contributed to an orderly mar-

> If the order took effect on Sept. 15, U.S. airlines would have to negotiate fares and schedules with each country individually. Miss Connor said foreign governments have asked the United States through diplomatic channels to try to prevent the order from taking

Mr. Reagan, in his letter to Mr. Cohen, said foreign governments have "played a significant role" in helping to keep international flights moving despite the strike and dismissal by nearly 12,000 U.S. air controllers.

6 Killed in Canyon Crash

The Associated Press
GRAND CANYON, Artz. Six persons were killed when a single-engine Piper en route from Alamosa, Colo., to Las Vegas crashed in Grand Canyon Nation-

India and Pakistan: Logic Vies For Amity Against Old Mistrust

By Michael T. Kaufman New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — A senior Indian diplomat was assailing the "naiveté" of a foreign visitor. "You simply do not understand the Pakistanis," he said. "I tell you, when I was interviewing the officers we captured in the 1971 war, one after another said they would be back to plant the Pakistan flag on the Red Fort in Del-

And, in Islamabad, an equally senior Pakistani Foreign Ministry official observed, "I am sure that, at some level, our Indian friends are certain that, deep in our hearts, we Pakistanis are intent upon restoring the Mogul empire. He smiled and added, "And you know, until the loss of Bangladesh, some of us did dream such dreams '

Last week, in the latest instance of anxiety and mistrust, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told the Parliament in New Delhi that the Indian government was very un-happy about the U.S. decision to sell sophisticated weapons to Paki-stan. The package includes F-16 jet fighters that Mrs. Gandhi thinks should make up for this by aid to South Korea argues that it serves as a strategic buffer for Ja-

could only be used against India.

Pakistan, she said, was not prepared to provoke or confront the oviet Union and the weapons are far too sophisticated for use against Afghanistan. Her inference was clear to compatriots who have fought three wars with Pakistan since the two countries were cleaved from British India. South Korea, has pressed Japan to

Mrs. Gandbi's Comments

In Islamabad, Mrs. Gandhi's comments raised hackles among military leaders who contended that India is seeking veto power over the exercise of its smaller neighbor's sovereign rights. Pakistanis believe that India, increasingly fearful of their growing links to the Islamic world, might be tempted to thwart the anticipated arms deliveries by intensifying a war of words and nerves.

The two countries have no shortage of substantial issues for disagreement. Pakistan has long been jealous of India's nuclear capabilities. India is wary of Pakistan's reported attempts to gain atomic parity. And there is Kashmir, whose boundaries and ties are still in dispute.

But much of the mistrust and uneasiness between the neighbors rests in a kind of cultural subconsciousness that predates their independence. To many Hindus, particularly in northern India, the image of the Pakistani is linked with conquest of the 16th century slamic Moguls. Despite attempts at religious conversion, the majority of the Moguls' subjects resined Hindus.

The memory of the more recent domination by Britain may have

obscured the earlier humiliation. but the fear of an aroused and militant Islam is reflected in everyday conversation. But India, unlike Pakistan, professes itself a secular state and Moslems, who represent 10 percent of the population, have

NEWS ANALYSIS

full rights of citizenship and occupy high positions in government. This, however, does not diminish the nightmares of religious fratricide or the compensatory dreams of revenge. For example, some Indians have been profoundly shocked in the last month by a spate of conversions in which untouchables, or Harijans, the casteless people at the bottom of the Hindu hierarchy, have become Moslems in public ceremonies

The numbers involved in these conversions have been relatively small, not more than a few thousand, but the reaction has been intense with allegations that large sums of money from the Gulf are streaming in to tempt the mainly impoverished untouchables to change their faith.

Cultural Memory

Hindu fundamentalists have organized reconverting parties and are following in the wake of the conversions in the hope of bring-ing the Harijans back to Hindu-

At the Foreign Ministries of both India and Pakistan, men shaped by modern customs readily

hood of renewed warfare. But cultural memory is clearly a factor. But at the same time. Indians scoff at an outsider's observation that it seems unlikely that a country of 80 million would attack a nation of nearly 700 million that has won

their three previous wars. Indian diplomats agree that it is very difficult to conceive of Pakistan overninning and occupying India like some modern Mogul force. They do not, however, rule out a quick, sudden attack intended to seize the Indian state of Kashmir where Moslems predominate. Analysis add that the loss of Indian Kashmir could provoke a bloodbath between the two religious communities.

In Pakistan, Foreign Ministry officials agree that India is unlikely to seek conquest, prudently wary of the prospect of 80 million more predominantly poor Moslems to administer.

But these same men argue that Indians are driven by a desire to revoke the two-nation theory that gave birth to partition of British India. Faith in a subcontinental version of manifest destiny is, in fact, frequently expressed by Indians of all levels.

The Pakistanis say their more pressing fears center on the possibility that India, perhaps with Soviet collusion or instigation, might support regional separatist tendencies in Pakistan as a punitive measure. So, while logic on both sides argues for amity and peaceful coexistence, the inertia of mistrust remains strong. The mistrust, after

China to Keep a No-Rank Military Despite Its Own Reports to Contrary

The Associated Press PEKING - The Chinese government, in an unexplained reversal, has denied its own news report that the country will restore a sys-

tem of military ranks. Ranks were abolished at the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966 in a move to end distinctions between officers and enlisted men. The only clues to a military man's position now are his age and the greater number of pockets on offi-

"In order to strengthen the modernization program in the army, we are planning to reinstate a systern of military ranks," Yang Dezhi. China's chief of general staff, was quoted as saying Friday night by the Chinese news agency.

œrs' uniforms.

Later that night, the news agency ran the same story but deleted reference to military rank. The story had also been reported on radio Friday but was dropped from later reports. China's Communist Party newspaper did not mention a new system of ranks.

The news agency subsequently

declined comment on the two stories. But a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, which handles inquiries from foreign reporters, said the news agency had withdrawn its earlier story, and added, "The later

Indian Pilgrims Will Enter Tibet

NEW DELH! - India has announced that Hindu pilgrims will be allowed to travel to Hindu holy sites in Chinese-occupied Tibet beginning in September for the first time since the 1962 border war. A government spokesman said

Saturday that only "pilgrims in good physical condition" will be selected for the 90-mile journey to Mount Kailas and Lake Manosarvar. They will travel by bus, on horseback and foot.

Forty-five pilgrims in three groups of 15 each will be allowed to visit the sites between Sept. 8

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA ANAMBRA STATE GOVERNMENT MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING ENUGU, PREQUALIFICATION

The Anambra State Ministry of Works & Housing invites firms from member countries of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and Switzerland to participate in the prequalification for the underlisted contracts for the construction of Drainage & associated works in the context of Immediate Measures Programme for Onitsha Urban. The cost of construction of the Drainage Works (immediate measures) will be partly financed by a loan in various currencies received by the Federal Government of Nigeria from the IBRD. The work is billed in two lots which may be awarded separately.

Scope of Work:

Lot 1. Northern Part

* supply and laying of pipelines, construction of manholes, stilling basins and other ancillary structures Reinforced concrete pipe L = 0.6 km, Nom.Dia. 900 mm steel pipes L = 1.2 km, Nom.Dia. 750 mm - 900 mm

* Construction of reinforced concrete channels width from 2.0 to 5 m, depth from 1.0 to 2.8 m length 5.5 km.

RC road side drains L ≈ 2.2 km.

Lot 2. Southern Part RC open canal

width from 1.5 to 10.0 m depth from 0.75 to 2.25 m total length 4.5 km length approx. 7.3 km

RC road side drains Public toilets

Improvement at drainage bottlenecks

THE PROGRAMME OF WORKS WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Tenders for Contracts called December 17th, 1981 latest date for award April 17th, 1982.

APPLICATIONS FOR PREQUALIFICATIONS SHALL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION

examples of similar work performed by the applicant including experience in developing countries;

* certificates of satisfactory completion of the above works should be submitted;

 resources of the contractor, including plant, equipment and personnel; * structure of the company, including names of parent, subsidiary and associated companies; Annual Reports and Balance Sheets for the last three years and References.

APPLICATIONS SHALL BE LODGED TO REACH:

The Permanent Secretary. Ministry of Works and Housing, P. M. B. 1084, Enugu. Anambra State of Nigeria.

ATTN: Chief Engineer (Sewerage and Drainage). Not later than 24th September, 1981, 12.00 noon.

The one and only Swiss Business Magazine for the many executive managers in Switzer-OPIO, France — Dusko Popov, 70, a key double agent for the British during World War II, has died in southern France following a land: the bilanz. long illness, family members confirmed Sunday, Mr. Popov was said to have been the inspiration

(You wouldn't want to miss your advertisements in the following issues of the only the British Intelligence Service in London and briefly in the United States during World War II, providing information on the Germans, who thought he was work-Swiss Business Magazine: the bilanz.)

mans that the allied invasion of Europe would take place at the Pas-de-Calais, thus diverting crucial German forces away from Normandy, where the albes land-He was given British citizenship at the end of the war for "services to the crown." Mr. Popov moved

8027 Zürich, Alfred Escher Strasse 82, Switzerland

Phone: 0041 1 201 67 70

Herald Tribune

Page 6 Monday, August 24, 1981

The Last of Castro's Castoffs

No problem arising from last year's "boatlift" of 125.000 Cuban refugees is more vexing than that created by the 1.900 refugees ruled excludable by U.S. immigration officials. Normally, aliens with criminal records are promptly shipped back home, but in this case Cuban President Fidel Castro won't hear of it. So for more than a year, the 1.900 have remained in a strange limbo. In law, they have not yet been admitted to the United States. In fact, they are doing time. hard time, at the federal penitentiary in At-

Immigration officials have been unable so far to figure out what else to do with them. even though a year has passed. All the more reason to praise U.S. District Judge Marvin Shoob for the initiative he took last week in Atlanta. Government handling of the matter is a disgrace, he says. "You can't hold people in prison as an alternative to deportation... It's patently unfair.

To force the issue, he is insisting that the 1,900 inmates be sorted out. He wants to release those who pose no danger. But even by relatively lenient standards, that may only be a few hundred. What about the rest?

Another hundred or so are mentally ill or have been charged with crimes committed in the United States. They could legitimately be dealt with in U.S. courts and institutions. That would still leave a thousand or more who admit to having committed serious crimes in Cuba or who give immigration officials other reasons to believe that they came from Cuban prisons. What about them?

The minimally decent answer is for Cuba to take them back. And it is Washington's policy to try to negotiate just that with Fidel Castro. But he was evidently unembarrassed to send them - and the rest of the 125,000 — in the first place. If he keeps on saying no.

Leaving the thousand in prisons indefinitely would raise serious legal and moral questions, not to mention costing U.S. taxpayers about \$15 million a year. But simply releasing them might create a wholly understandable storm of protest in Florida, and other states where Cuban émigrés are likely to con-

There is a middle way. Washington could create a special probation program for the inmates whom it feels reluctant to release. They could be made subject to strict conditions and close supervision, perhaps in halfway houses in several cities, with access to social services. Those who did well in the outside world would eventually be released and given resident status. Those who violated the conditions of probation could legitimately be returned to custody.

Such a program would require special legislation and supplemental funding. But it would likely be cheaper than leaving the Cubans in prison. And it would reflect Judge Shoob's main motive: In contrast to Fidel Castro's callous conduct, it would be the right thing to do.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Locking Handcuffs of Gold

The gold standard: The term conjures images of clipper ships and William Jennings. Bryan. But to the "supply side" economists who now enjoy power in Ronald Reagan's Washington, the gold standard is no historical artifact. They are pressing Mr. Reagan to follow up on his big tax and budget victories in Congress with a plan that would back the value of the dollar with gold. Only a rigid link between paper currency and precious metal, they claim can restore confidence in the economy and lower interest rates.

The idea is no less realistic politically than, say, big budget cuts or wholesale firings of striking air controllers: If this president wanted a gold standard from Congress he could probably get it. Nor should it be dismissed as economic nonsense: A gold standard is at least a plausible way of reducing the government's contribution to inflation.

What's really wrong with a gold standard is that it probably wouldn't work. And even if it did, Americans wouldn't like one likely result — higher unemployment.

Supply-siders want the government, once and forever more, to fix the price of gold in dollars, at, say, \$400 an ounce. Those who thought gold to be more valuable than \$400 could buy all they wanted from the government. Those who thought it less valuable could sell all they wanted to the Treasury.

The idea is to handcuff the government, letting market forces rather than the Federal Reserve change the money supply. If people bought gold with dollars, the money supply would go down; if they exchanged their gold for dollars, the money supply would increase. Consequently, supply-siders argue, the government would no longer be able to feed inflation by printing money at will.

There are practical problems with a gold standard. Would other countries follow suit, pegging their currencies to gold, and thereby also fixing exchange rates between currencies? If not, credit — and inflation — could still wash across national boundaries. What would happen if vast amounts of gold (or new technologies to extract gold) were discovered? In the 16th and 19th centuries, such discoveries led to worldwide inflation.

The biggest problems, though, are analytic. The Fed does not allow expansion of the money supply out of some perverse wish to raise prices. The goal is to allow sufficient credit to keep the economy running near capacity. Inflation is an unwanted byproduct, the alternative to unemployment and bankruptcies. While a gold standard might prevent inflationary increases in the money supply, it wouldn't keep the economy moving.

But that misses the point, advocates of the gold standard reply. If we could truly count on the government to stop inflation cold, it would restore confidence in the economy and lead to a boom in savings and investment.

Yet a government that hobbled itself by reducing discretion to create money could, as easily, restore that discretion. It happened in 1934, when President Roosevelt severed the tie between gold and the dollar in order to stimulate U.S. exports. It happened in 1971, when President Nixon dumped gold because doing so was politically preferable to higher unemployment. Why should anyone believe that it wouldn't happen again?

Imposing a gold standard is like a dieter putting a lock on the refrigerator. If one has self-discipline, it isn't necessary. If one does not, there is always a way to find the key.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Antibiotics: Trouble Ahead

Doctors from 25 nations have warned that the "flagrant misuse" of antibiotics has caused a "worldwide public health problem." Their statement will come as a surprise to many - including most American doctors. The evidence documenting the rapid rise of bacterial strains resistant to these drugs is not yet widely known or appreciated. But it is compelling.

The phenomenon itself is nothing new. When a population of billions of bacteria in a single person is attacked with an antibiotic, most will be killed. But if there has been a mutation in just one of them that renders it resistant to the drug, that one cell will flourish. If the antibiotic stays around for some time, that cell's descendants will eventually dominate the population. It is a classic demonstration of natural selection.

What is new is the unexpected rapidity with which genes that confer resistance are spreading throughout the world. Just a decade ago, doctors could treat urinary tract infections with ampicillin - a particularly effective drug against such problems - with high confidence that the infection would be cured. Today, 20 percent or more of urinary infections are resistant to it. Gonorrhea is another disease that has developed a high level

of resistance, in this case to penicillin. The cause of the problem is the worldwide overuse of antibiotics. In some countries, especially developing nations, they are avail-

able without a prescription. In the United States, they are widely overprescribed. Both doctors and patients are responsible for that. Antibiotics are often given for too long or in too large doses. Few doctors haven't met the patient who is disappointed if he or she leaves an expensive office visit without a prescription - even if the problem is a cold and even though the doctor knows that colds are caused by a virus and are therefore not susceptible to antibiotic treatment.

Another serious problem in the United States is the use of antibiotics in livestock feed to prevent disease in overcrowded feedlots and to promote growth. The evidence linking this practice to drug resistance in humans is suggestive but still controversial. There is, however, no need to wait for final proof. The United States should promptly adopt the European compromise of limiting such use to antibiotics that are not used in humans.

If present trends continue, the day may not be far distant when doctors are faced with human infections resistant to most available antibiotics. Nor is there an unlimited supply of safe and affordable new antibiotics. There is a need for everyone --- doctor and patient, developed and developing nation - to understand that the "wonder drugs" that have transformed mankind's health are themselves in serious danger.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

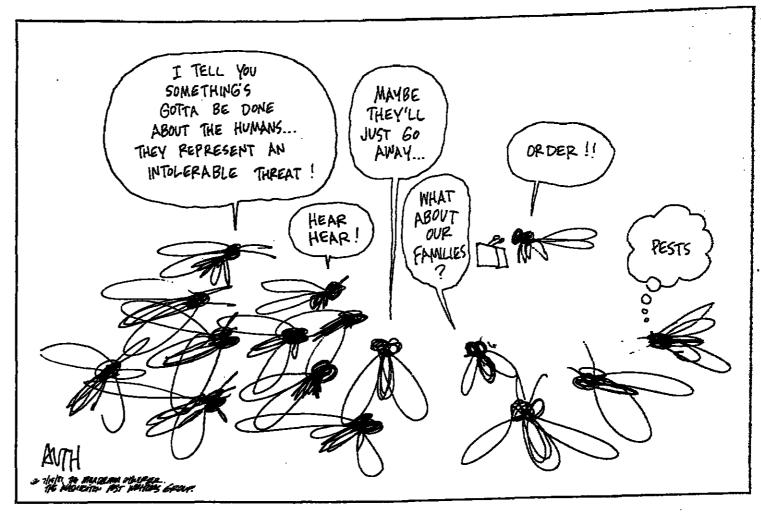
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago August 24, 1906

NEW YORK - Another conspiracy to overthrow President Castro of Venezuela is disclosed by the arrest of Capt. George Boynton, recently residential manager of the Orinoco Corp., and Mr. L.E. Thomson, a lawyer, accused of planning to counterfeit Venezuela's silver coinage. Capt. Boynton admits that he ordered dies to counterfeit coins, but is amazed at his arrest, asserting that "President Castro has milked Venezuela so there is not a dollar in the country. This was the only way to get money to start a revolution. It is regarded as perfectly legitimate in South America to manufacture money for such purposes, and I understood that if the revolution were successful, the issue would be legalized."

Fifty Years Ago August 24, 1931

LONDON - Complete uncertainty prevails as to the next move in the British political situation. In the midst of complete confusion it is obvious that Premier Ramsay MacDonald is still unable to convince the majority of his cabinet of the need of governmental economics. It was stated in Labour circles this morning that several cabinet ministers had refused to follow MacDonald to the extent he wished to go to satisfy the Conservatives' demands for ruthless cuts in governmental expenditure. Under the circumstances talk of a coalition government was revived. Early in the morning the king reached Buckingham Palace from Scotland and within a couple of hours had summoned the premier.



A Model for Pursuing the Spoiler Strategy

WASHINGTON — The aerial gunfight with Libya provides a model for meeting the United States' central international responsibility. In dealing with the Soviet Union, the United States should deliberately pursue a spoiler strategy.

A spoiler strategy would put pressure on the weak links in the chain of security assets recently forged by the Soviet Union. The United States would advertise to friends and allies, in a relatively economical way, its willingness to defend their interests as well as U.S. interests. To the carrot that already tempts Moscow to parley with Washington, there would be added the most powerful of sticks
— the stick that denies Russia irresistibly cheap openings for aggran-

The Russians, for most of the past decade, were able to have their cake and eat it at the same time. They maintained a steady military buildup. Operating on their own, or through proxies, they expanded their influence in Africa. the Gulf, Southeast Asia and Central America. But the United States - first because of overcommitment in Vietnam, and then because of reaction to the defeat there — proved unwilling to take effective countermeasures. Instead, U.S. diplomacy, in the last years of Richard Nixon as under Jimmy Carter, centered around efforts to

reach agreement with Moscow on arms control and trade. Success has its costs, however even for the Russians. In the course of extending its reach, the Soviet Union accumulated liabilities as well as assets. Libya is a notable example. Col. Moamer Qadhafi has helped the Russians by stirring trouble against regimes friendly to the United States in North Africa (Morocco and Tuni-

sia), Central Africa (Chad, Nigeria and Sudan), the Middle East (Egypt and Israel) and the Gulf (Saudi Arabia). Appropriate Challenge

But Libya is vulnerable to pressure, and Col. Qadhafi himself might easily be swept away by a military coup. So it was entirely appropriate for the United States to challenge, by having naval maneuvers there, his claim that the Gulf of Sidra belonged to Libya. It was entirely appropriate for U.S. planes to shoot down any Libyan aircraft threatening those maneuvers. A continuing squeeze on Col. Qadhafi also makes good sense. It denies opportunities to the Russians, and is a relatively cheap way of telling the Moroccans and the Tunisians, and the Egyptians and the Sudanese and the Saudis, that the United States cares about their security interests. Cuba presents the same kind of opening. Fidel Castro has sus-

tained Marxist regimes in Angola and Ethiopia. His minions have a toehold with the Sandinista government in Nicaragua. They are threatening to make trouble elsewhere in Latin America. Nobody, not even the silliest peacenik, can effectively argue that Cuban security depends on Southern or East-ern Africa. No. What Mr. Castro has been doing is the work of Moscow, pure and simple.

But Cuba and Mr. Castro are also vulnerable. So the Reagan administration is correct in framing policies for Southern Africa and Central America that aim at ending the Cuban presence in those areas. The United States should tighten - not loosen - the economic embargo on Cuba, for that makes Russia pay more for Mr. Castro's survival And if Mr. Castro tries to export his problem by driving out a new bunch of refugees, Washington should turn them away from U.S. shores, the better to keep the pressure bottled up in Cuba.

Other Proxies

Similar stances can be taken with regard to other Soviet proxies — for example, Southern Yemen on the Red Sea and Vietnam in Southeast Asia. Nor is the Soviet Union itself immune to a spoiler strategy. For example, Russia may have a "window of opportunity" when the United States' landbased intercontinental missiles can be wiped out by Soviet blockbusters. But that doesn't mean the United States has to bury its countermissile — the MX — underground at minous expense. Why not store the MX in present siles and build the B-1 bomber and many, many more Cruise missiles?

The window might stay open, but the risks of trying to shoot through it — which are already high since the United States has sea-based and air-based missiles would be increased substantially. The MX would oblige the Russians to defend their own missiles by making them mobile - a feat not so easy for the Soviet Union. The cruise missile would make the Russians spend vast sums for a new kind of air defense.

Risk, to be sure, is not absent from the spoiler strategy, and from time to time a good break comes in handy. The incident with Libya would have looked very different if the missiles the Libyans fired first had downed a U.S. plane.

Still, the risks are smaller and the likelihood of getting the breaks greater if the United States presses on the weak points in the Soviet system. At bottom, the spoiler strategy only implies the systematic application of the formula made famous by the old-time baseball star Willie Keeler — "Hit 'em

where they ain't."
01981, Las Angeles Times

Reagan: The Greatest Nuclear Deterrent

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — I think it inescapably correct to say that the presence of Ronald Reagan in the White House is in and of itself the greatest deterrent to a nuclear initiative by the Soviet Union.

This analysis is not Superman stuff. Indeed, it is analysis of the kind that will, perhaps perversely, please some of Mr. Reagan's critics who think him a simple man.

He is a simple man; simple in the sense that his mind is governed by certain settled axioms. One of these is that the Soviet Union is no likelier to start a nuclear war if there is a high probability that the major cities of the Soviet Union will thereupon disappear in a mush-room cloud than the United States would have been likely to drop atom bombs on Nagasaki and Hiroshima if Harry S. Truman had thought it likely that Japan would proceed to take out San Francisco and Los Angeles with its own nuclear bombs.

We have, especially in the years gone by, worshipped at the altar of ambiguity. Adlai E. Stevenson's mind was so refined, his votaries used to think, that he could see into the very bowels of the ambiguity of the universe. George F. Kennan, as he headed toward ambiguity, became more celebrated by the acade-

Ambiguity Was King

Oh, there were certain questions about which ambiguity was not permitted: the proposition that the United States should instantly get out of Vietnam, for instance. But in matters nuclear, ambiguity was king. And the transcription of ambiguity was: If the Soviet Union hits the U.S. Minuteman installations, how can the United States order its submarines and bombers to hit the Soviet Union back, when Washington knows that in that event, the Russians' second nuclear volley would aim at U.S. population centers?

The men in the Krerulin, assessing the character of Ronald Reagan, know that they are not dealing with an ambiguist in the above sense. Mr. Reagan is plain-spokenly attached to the proposition that if the Soviet Union starts a nuclear war, the United States will instantly retaliate. He is wedded to that proposition on the grounds less that nuclear incinera-tion would be poetic justice for the Soviet Union than that the way to prevent Assault One is to make it unambiguously clear that Assault Two would follow. This is a very risky world.

But Mr. Reagan is making it less so. 01981, Universal Press Syndicate.

-Letters

gathering.

Wrong Eleanor

Re the article by R.W. Apple Jr. on the subject of Prince Charles and Lady Diana's wedding (IHT, July 23):

I thought the article very wellwritten and extremely interesting, but would like to point out that Mr. Apple's history is not all that it should be. He mentions the Charing Cross in London as being erected by Henry II for his wife Eleanor of Aquitaine, but this was in fact erected in 1290 by King Edward I for his wife Eleanor of Castile. I doubt very much if King Henry II would have greatly mourned Eleanor of Aquitaine since he accused her (rightly, I be-lieve) of having turned his children against him, and in fact had her imprisoned for many years for this

However, apart from this, I en-joyed Mr. Apple's wedding cover-age and look forward to reading more of his articles in the future. G.S. HUTCHISON,

Enforced Poverty?

I challenge John Pilger to support with facts the claims he makes in his article headed "The Royal Fairy Tale and a Divided Nation' (IHT, Aug. 10).

I do not believe that Debbie Hampson, assuming she exists in her "house of insects," lives in conditions of "enforced" poverty such as Pilger describes.

I suggest that if six of ber family are without work some are either under age for work or prefer to live on national assistance. It is certainly false to suggest

that the unemployment average for Birkenhead or anywhere else in Britain is six out of eight.

It ill behooves the International Herald Tribune to print unsub-

stantiated statements like this, par-

ticularly in view of the recent unenviable record of the U.S. media in the realm of so-called fact-

BRIAN MCGILL London.

Devastating Accuracy

Congratulations on your boldness for publishing John Pilger's devastatingly accurate article "The Royal Fairy Tale and a Divided Nation." The British media is so timid and so blind it would never dream of publishing something the establishment would regard as "scandalous" (without ever attempting to justify such an epi-thet).

As a British teacher in England I echo all he says. Furthermore, I welcome the street riots — it seems the only way to draw attention to our deep-seated problems which the Thatcher government and su-perficially endearing excrescences such as the monarchy strive to camouflage.

Not for the first time, the U.S. public is better informed and served by its press on British affairs than we are by our own press.
WILLIAM PEDLEY. Harpenden, England.

Royal Clichés

Before the Daily Mirror's staff writer John Pilger trots out any more tired cliches about the British royal family (IHT, Aug. 10), he should do his homework. The queen's personal income goes directly to the state, which in turn makes her an allowance (the Privy Purse) considerably less than what the state receives. If ever the state should decide to abolish John Locke and confiscate her property. none of her subjects should feel that their own property would be exempt. As for the "cost" of the monarchy, it works out at less than the cost of the British Embassy in

Paris, which is perhaps next on Mr. Pilger's hit list.

Britain's educational system is certainly two-tiered, but the answer is to bring the state schools up. The best endorsement of the public school system and its quality of teaching is the fact that so many Labor Party members of Parliament send their sons there. And Mr. Pilger should note that

er why, since the beginning of the Silent Revolution in 1945, over 200,000 British doctors, journalists, engineers, teachers, managers, lawyers and other professionals voted on Britain with their feet. There is no country in the Western world where the rewards for success are less. And no country in the world where idleness on the job is more condoned. DAVID WINGEATE PIKE

no country in the West imposes higher death duties. As a Briton, he might also pond-

Just the Facts

While one can sympathize with the efforts of the Gablers (IHT, Aug. 7) to force the use of "clean" textbooks and reading material for their family and the families of their sympathizers, one should not Montpellier, France.

lose sight of the fact that they are actually trying to force their own standards on others who may not agree with them. I think that suppression of facts, all of them or any of them, can only result in unfortunate or evil occurrences, no matter how well-intentioned the

suppressors may be. For instance, the entire Vietnam War, its beginning, its continuance, and its escalation, were the result of suppression of the true facts in the case. History is full of similar instances, where humans lost their lives and their property and their children, simply because their governments and religious leaders suppressed the facts and supplied false ones to account for their policies.

My own experience was that it is better to bring up one's children with a full knowledge of the facts, unedited by any well-meaning textbook "cleansers," and to teach them to respect the facts of the case. This leads to many anxious moments and many gray hairs, but m my own case, it also led to a family of children who can make their own decisions independently and to whom any parent could

and to whom point with pride.

J.F.T. SPENCER.

The Myth Of U.S. Lag In Research By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — A children

(aith in the wonders of as
ence as revealed in wide acceptance
of the notion that the United
States has fallen behind its competitors in support of research and that U.S. industrial misformers

are related to this supposed lag.

The difficulty is that the United States does not lag - not by my reasonable measure of research and development spending and performance. And this, in term ought to stir a lot of wonder about the mighty snow job that industrial and academic research leaders have produced concerning the health of science and technology in the United States.

The new tax bill yields to their alarms by providing additional is: centives for industrial research though on its own, U.S. industry has increased research and dend opment (R&D) spending from \$14 billion in 1971 to a planned \$30 billion for next year. Meanwhile it has been so often said that the federal government is "cutting back" plain numbers have gone tenoticed. In 1971, according to the National Science Foundation, Washington in 1982, it will spend \$17.6 billion, Some cutback.

Even under the budget-whack.

ing Reagan administration, RAD spending will be up by a healthy Il percent next year. As elsewhen in the budget, the bulk of the growth is alloted to military R&D: but with the exception of the vindictively cut social sciences, almost fields of federally supported R&D are due for budget increases. For the past decade, research has kept ahead of inflation by an average of 2 percent a year; that's not much, but it is not so had in hard

The often-made lamentation about Western Europe and Japan surpassing the United States in spending on research is so nonsensical that its unchallenged use in public discourse invites curionity about what other nonsense has easily passed for fact. With grain statistical dexterity, the mandams of science regularly invoke the foreign menace, as was done last year when the president of the National Academy of Sciences, Philip Handler, said, "I can too easily imagine a scenario in which we congrate late ourselves on our current crop of Nobel prizes, for yesterday's sesearch, while science elsewhere overtakes and perhaps surgasses ours." His immediate concern *2 that several other nations were increasing their share of gross tational product going into RAD while the United States hadslipped from the peak it had reached during the hig-spending days of the moon landing pro-

Is the United States indeed is: ing behind? According to George N. Carlson, of the Treasury Department's Office of International Tax affairs, writing in the current issue of the journal Technology in Society, "The United States spends more on R&D than and other country in the world, and: more than France, West Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom combined."

A decade after the Apollo pmigram, is the United States behind in the slice of GNP going to re-search? Not so, say the latest figures from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which reports the U.S. ligure at 2.4 percent. Figures for the United States' big competitors. West Germany, 2.1 percent; Japan 3, 1.9; and France, 1.8.

Alarmist Tales

By a wide margin, the United, States' outspends them on military research, which is economically sterile, regardless of what the spinoff theorists contend. Even so, none of those nations even comes, close to U.S. spending on civilian research.

Lacking a voting block and on-able to forget science's pre-way poverty, the leaders of the scientific community long ago took to relying on alarmist tales and woeful prophecies for collecting political and budgetary support. A couple of years ago, for example, the prek-ident of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology proclaimed that the science-government relationship had collapsed.

Maybe so. But year after year, MIT is at or near the top in national standings for receipt of government research funds.

The notion that the United-States suffers from an insufficiency of research has a lot of appeal in difficult times. But it is not true. And when that dawns on the paymasters, the statesmen of science are going to face embarrassing

61981. Science & Government Report

Letters intended for publica-tion should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit

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Personal Computers: Race Is On

By Andrew Pollack New York Times Service

NEW YORK - It used to be that a little money and a little inventiveness would go a long way in the personal computer business. Apple Computer, it is now legend, was started by two college dropours working in a garage. Tandy, now one of the industry's leaders, invested just \$150,000 to devel-

op its first computer. Now the ante is rising dramatically. The race is intensifying, and the personal computer industry is seeing an influx of participants. In May, Xerox became the first major office equipment company to enter the market. Then, 11 days ago, the biggest of them all, International Business Machines, jumped in. Other large computer and office equipment companies likely will enter the fray, and at least a dozen Japanese companies are waiting in

Up for grabs is a relatively new industry that knows few bounds. With computers costing less than \$5,000, and in some cases less than \$500, a

vast new market is opening up.
Worldwide, about 500,000 computers costing less than \$5,000 were sold last year at a total value of \$730 million, according to Dataquest, a Cupertino, Calif., market research firm. That total will grow at least 40 percent annually, to 3.7 million units, valued at \$3.9 billion, in 1985, the firm estimates.

. And with computer power becoming available to the masses, entire new businesses are opening up around it. Such services as electronic informa-non retrieval and the writing of programs, or software, allow businessmen, engineers, schoolchildren and housewives to make greater use of the

The entry of many big companies such as IBM will change the market, but it also reflects changes already occurring. The industry is moving to a second generation of machines, which will use microprocessors capable of handling 16 "bits," or units of information, at the same time, twice the processing power of existing 8-bit machines.

IBM's machine was one of the first by a major manufacturer to use the 16-bit microprocessor, but most others in the industry are expected to match that eventually. The new generation will thus be faster and capable of handling more complex tasks and larger memories.

The market for personal computers is also changing and is segmenting. While personal computers are often thought of as home computers, the industry definition is of any machine inexpensive enough for one person to own and use, whether at home or at work.

While the personal computer started as a device for the computer hobbyist, its major market by far has turned out to be the small-business user and professionals, such as doctors, writers and farmers who use the computer for their accounting, inventory, mailing lists and word processing, either at home or in the office. According to Future Computing, a Dallas consulting firm, small-business use accounts for nearly half the sales of

under-\$10,000 computers.

Personal computers are also finding a place in large corporations. A large company might give all its analysts or engineers personal computers to replace or supplement a larger computer they all

Games and Education

The emergence of this new market, which might soon rival the use for small businesses, undoubtedly helped prompt the entrance of IBM and Xerox, which have big sales forces aimed at selling directly to large corporations. Apple and Tandy are both setting up national accounts pro-grams to aim at this market as well.

A separate market seems to be emerging, direct-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)



IBM's personal computer is demonstrated as a word-processor

DNA Firm in Limbo After Hutton Withdrawal

By Daniel F. Cuff

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Just two weeks ago, E. Russell Eggers

vas on top of the world. Mr. Eggers, a seasoned executive, vas chief executive of a company that hoped to bring a resh management concept and sound financing to the new His company, DNA Science, was more than just another

entry in a crowded field of about 40 enterprises battling for position in the new science of gene-splicing.

For one, the financial savvy of the E.F. Hutton Group stood behind it. In fact, E.F. Hutton dreamed up the ven-

ture as a way for Wall Street, academe and management to bong along and profit from the infant industry.

As conceived, DNA Science would be a flexible holding company that would create "daughter companies" wherever needed. If a promising scientist was working at a certain campus, for example, DNA Science might establish a company nearby to accommodate him. In this way, DNA Science hoped to solve the increasingly sticky problems among scentists, universities and business executives in commercialzing advances in genetic engineering.

For starters, DNA Science had lined up the prestigious Vicizmann Institute of Science in Israel, the Battelle Memorial Institute of Columbus, Ohio, and John Baxter, a leader ir recombinant DNA research, at the University of Califor-

nia at San Francisco.
It had brought in Mr. Eggers, 50 years old, a Rhodes Scholar, former banker, former head of Bendix International and former chief executive of Loctite, at a salary of \$200,000 a year to make it all work. DNA Science in turn had recruited a Nobel winner, Dr.

Christian B. Anfinsen, to be chief scientist in Israel for a work with the Weizmann Institute.

The financing would be top drawer — from corporate coffers, insurance companies, pension funds and well-heeled individuals - instead of the more risky route of issuing stock to the public or of an individual entrepreneur attempting to build a company around one scientist's discovery.

All seemed well. But on Aug. 3, Mr. Eggers's carefully

That day, he said, the DNA Science directors met to approve a last-minute participation of a new investor, Johnson & Johnson. The next day, closing was scheduled for an initial offering of \$40 million that would have established the company. Some \$32 million had been raised from outside investors, leaving Hutton with an \$8 million commitment.

Hutton was an investor only in that, if it wished, it could hold the shares that the \$8 million represented or — most likely — could try to sell them within an agreed-to period of 120 days after the closing.

To Mr. Eggers's apparent dismay, and in what he describes as a moment of "high drama," Robert Fomon, Hutton's chairman and a director of DNA Science, began to

The fatal weakness, as many

investors saw it, was that as part of the agreement, Hntton would receive 15 percent of the company for a nominal cash investment.

raise objections to the Johnson & Johnson terms, urging that the company double its \$5 million investment. The meeting ended with no agreement on the Johnson & Johnso son participation, with the next day's closing aborted and Hutton out of the deal.

To Mr. Eggers, Hutton's motives remain a mystery. Hutton, for its part, has a pragmatic explanation. Johnson & Johnson was also negotiating for exclusive marketing rights and Hutton saw trouble there.

apparent to Hutton that a potential conflict existed between the shareholder interests of institutional and individual investors on the one hand and the interest of active corpo-

rate investors who required proprietary marketing rights in addition to their shareholder interests." The statement was issued by Daniel R. Murphy, a Hutton executive vice president and a board member of DNA Sci-

The convertible bond market is

participants caution that these is-

snes are going into trading ac-counts rather than investment ac-

A syndicate led by Nikko Secu-

rities Co. (Europe) Ltd. scheduled a \$20 million, 10-year issue bearing 5.50 percent annually of Nippon Chemi-Con Corp., formerly Nip-pon Chemical Condenser co. In

addition, a syndicate led by Yama-

ichi International (Europe) Ltd. launched a \$20 million, 15-year is-

sue bearing 5.50 percent semianni-ally for Jaces Co., the consumer credit company. Both were well

A representative of Yamaichi said that this week his firm expects to float a \$100 million, 15-year

convertible issue for Sanyo Elec-

tric Co. with a coupon rate lower

Although Japanese convertible

more are rare, bankers were predicting a good reception be-cause Sanyo Electric's equipment

received.

than 5.50 percent.

ey has been returned to the investors, and Mr. Eggers is attempting to sort out the events that evidently stunned and embarrassed him. He disputes the Hutton explanation, and says he is concerned about Dr. Anfinsen "stranded out there" at the Weizmann Institute, Israel's scientific pride, which is set on 75 acres of lawn and gardens in Rehovot.

"Tve got a moral responsibility to get that guy back," he said. And he asded that he was "sorry that the Weizmann Institute, after all its fears, didn't have the American parties live up to their agreements."

As for Hutton's explanation, he said, "This wasn't the way the whole thing happened, in my judgment. This was a kind of rationalization of the closing. My personal view as a businessman was always that the corporation as a shareholder brought as much to the table as it took away. The facts show that the closing was canceled without any real discussion of that point. The active discussion took place after the closing was aborted."

The fact that Hutton sought to double Johnson & Johnson's participation is a telling point to Mr. Eggers — "to have tried for more money in order to have perhaps closed the financing and then make a big issue that the marketing factor wasn't correct anyway."

Mr. Eggers became involved last October. Hutton had been working on the project for more than two years. The 'emotional author" of the project, as Mr. Eggers termed it, was Nelson M. Schneider, 42 years old, Hutton's drug industry analyst and biogenetic enthusiast, who became a vice president of DNA Science. (Mr. Schneider did not return several calls.) The other company vice president was Zsolt Harsanyi, 37, who was project director for genetics at the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment.

Science was to fund research in Israel through Taglit. Taglit would have been jointly owned with Yeda Research & Development, a commercial arm of the institute. DNA Science planned to invest \$25 million in Taglit over five years.

"The Israelis needed a genius on the chemistry side," Mr. Eggers said, and asked for Dr. Anfinsen, who won a Nobel (Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

ence, in response to inquiries. constructed house collapsed. Retail Demand From Switzerland Bolsters Dollar Sector

By William Ellington

AP-Dow Jones ONDON — The international iollar bond market is getting some apport from retail investors, paricularly those with accounts in

iwitzerland, bankers say.
While Eurobond traders say hey are apprehensive about the leterioration of New York bond narket, they admit that their in-entories of bonds are so light that ven modest buying demand is my bonds, nough to keep prices reasonably. The nou

However, for the week as a

COMPANY REPORTS

evenue and profits, in militions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Norsk Hydro ist Holf inited States Carter Hawley Hale Stores rofits... 0.28 1981 1st Hell

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whole, dollar bond prices generally eased by a quarter to half point.

Syndicate sources said that retail to the Hiram Walker issue, bankdemand helped Morgan Stanley

Whole, dollar bond prices generally having a claim on an even higher wielding security attracted buyers attracted buyers and the Hiram Walker issue, bankdemand helped Morgan Stanley

Meanwhile, a syndicate led by Baring Brothers & Co. floated a to the Hiram Walker issue, bankdemand helped Morgan Stanley

demand helped Morgan Stanley International and its associates
place a \$100 million, five-year note
place a \$100 million, five-year note
of Walt Disney productions

The convertuge continuing to absorb a lot of Japanese paper though some market

EUROBONDS

at a yield slightly below those prevailing for comparable U.S. Treas-

The notes, which are the first debt obligations to be issued by the U.S. entertainment firm, were issued at 99.5 bearing 15.75 per-cent to yield 15.90 percent. This was about 15 basis points less than U.S. Treasury yields after making allowances for the difference in the way yields are calculated in the United States and Europe, an investment banker noted.

An issue with debt-purchase warrants of Hiram Walker Holdings Ltd. was increased by \$15 million to \$65 million. Managed by Morgan Guaranty Ltd., the threeyear issue by the Canadian distiller and oil producer was priced at par bearing 15.75 percent. Each \$1,000 note carries two detachable, oneyear warrants to buy \$2,000 of Hiram Walker's eight-year, zero-coupon bonds at a yield of 15.50 percent.

For previous issues of this type, the highest yield obtainable by exercising the attached warrants was 15.25 percent. The prospect of

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CURRENCY RATES

atterbank exchange rates for August 21, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

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74.56 16-2153 4.75% 1.246*
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Increase of capital stock to Lire 78.000.000.000 Offer of unexercised rights

As of the end of the period for subscription to the capital increase authorized by the shareholders' meeting of May 18, 1981, the offering was subscribed to for the 99,48%. The unexercised rights amount to No. 251.716, granting the subscription to No. 125.858 preferred shares.

In accordance with the third paragraph of article 2441 of the Italian Civil Code, such rights will be offered for sale on the Torino Stock Exchange by the broker Dott. Franco licite, via S. Teresa 12, Torino, on the 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 of August 1981.

The purchasers of the rights will be entitled to purchase one preferred share, par value Lire 1000, at Lire 2500 each, for every two rights presented. The new shares will have dividend accruing from July 1, 1980.

The exercise of the rights and the payment of the new shares must take place no later than September 4, 1981 at the Company's offices Via Carlo Marenco 25, Torino.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

International institu-

Industrials, long term....

Canadian dollars, medi-

um term French fr. medium term

indicated that the issue price might

be fixed at 99.5, but some bankers

Eurobond Vielde*

Week Ended August 19

tions 14.97 %

Industrials, medium term 15.94 %

Unit of acc. long term 11.33 %
"Colculated by Lukembours Stock Exchange

Market Turnover

Week Ended August 21

70tot Dollar Equivalent 3,204.1 2,612.6 591.5

4,214. 3,927.4 286.6

argued that the price is too high.

French Floating-Rate

sue bearing 6 percent semiannually for Nilco Inc., a Japanese firm that

makes plastic fasteners.

In the floating-rate note market, a \$100 million, 12-year note offer-ing of Caisse Centrale de Coopéra-tion Economique, the French development agency, was a success. Guaranteed by the French government and managed by Crédit Commercial de France, the notes pay interest semiannually at the prevailing interbank offered rate for six-month deposits. What attracted lenders was an option to redeem at par once every year throughout the 12-year life of the

Several market participants said the 0.5 percent placement fee plus the possibility of redeeming in one year enouraged the underwriting banks to take up the issue for their

Dealers said that demand for bond offerings of \$100 million or Deutsche mark-denominated more are rare, bankers were bonds was feeble during the week even though the West German cur-rency gained against the dollar. A 150-million-DM, 10-year bond is-

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British Oil Policy Placing Emphasis on Conservation

By Steven Rattner New York Times Service

LONDON - This year, Britain will finally achieve what all nations desire - self-sufficiency in oil. Twelve years after the North Sea discoveries, the economically troubled island nation can boast of petroleum reserves roughly equiva-lent to Kuwait's. No longer must it depend on others - like most of the nations in the West - for any part of the basic fuel to run its

economy.

But self-sufficiency, of course, has not made a lord of the average man, nor will it. With a population of 54 million, the value of a year's oil production amounts to just \$450 per Briton.

British oil, nevertheless, has pro-vided an economic lift — including

direct employment for an estimated 75,000 persons, a strong pound and an ample balance-of-payments surplus. But at the same time, oil wealth has partly masked the con-tinued decline of British industries. In addition, exporters have been battered by the strong pound re-sulting from oil sales. And to some minds, the government's growing tax revenue from the sale of oil has been to bolster government spending rather than investment.

Britain's heady new role as a major oil exporter has also raised questions about where it fits into the continuous jockeying between members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and consuming countries such as the United States. Does it have the general consumer interests of the West at heart or does it secretly cheer on the efforts of OPEC's price hawks? For Britain, the central issue has

been how best to develop the oil to husband it or to pump it out for all the market can bear. A group led by the oil companies argues for as much oil production as market forces dictate, but a powerful faction in the government is on the verge of success in achieving con-servation of a portion of the resource for the future.

In part, the argument for conservation rests on the need for national security in the event of a future world oil disruption. In addition, proponents of slower production believe that holding output roughly to levels of consumption would avoid exacerbating the economic strains associated with the oil, such as the strong currency.

Slow Development

This view of conservation, strikingly similar to the thinking in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other large oil-exporting nations, is now in the ascendancy. The British government has already moved to dustry officials say, only about 200 slow development of North Sea million barrels of new oil has been fields and is considered likely this tumn to order production li

"Without laying down a scientif-ic rule, it is broadly our aim to see that the oil fields are managed and depleted in a way that extends selfsufficiency as long as possible into the future," said David Howell, secretary of state for energy, in a recent interview.

From mid-1975, when the beginning of production from the Argyll field put Britain into the offshore oil business, output has grown rapidly to about 1.7 million barrels a day at present. Last spring, oil out-put finally passed consumption and 1981 will be the first full year in which Britain is self-sufficient.

Already Britain's proved oil reserves total about 8.3 billion bar-rels, and the British Department of Energy estimates that an equal amount remains to be found. The department has also recently forecast that production is likely to climb by 1984 to 1.8 million to 2.4

million barrels a day. "There is a potential to maintain self-sufficiency for the rest of this century," said J.M. Raisman, chairman of Shell UK. He estimated that investment over the next 15 years in the British portion of the North Sea could total \$120 billion. In pricing policy, Britain has been a hawk, steadfastly charging as much as the market would bear even when that left it on the oppo-

Nonetheless, British officials insist that their interests lie with the consumers. "We remain

on behalf of price moderation.

site side of Saudi Arabia's efforts

consumers. overwhelmingly in the consumer camp as an economy," said Mr. Howell. (Actually, to achieve the proper balance of types of crude oil, Britain still imports oil, particularly from Saudi Arabia, while exporting North Sea oil, principally to the Continent.) One guiding principle has been to attempt to capture as much of the profit as possible for the British treasury through taxation without causing an excessive slowdown of oil devel-

As a result, the Petroleum Revenue Tax has been changed it times since its introduction in 1977. Last March, Britain added a 20 percent "supplementary petroleum duty," which brings the total tax in some cases to more than 90 "I believe the total tax take is

beginning to have a discouraging effect on North Sea effort," said Sir David Steel, chairman of British Petroleum, recently. "A combination of the current taxes and the present uncertainty about their future is affecting development deci-

Over the last three years, oil indiscovered annually, roughly a just this month, BP postponed a \$1.25 billion North Sea development project, reportedly because of the tax. On the other hand, such delays fit neatly into the govern-ment's desire to hold down pro-

To most observers, even more important than the structure of the tax is how the money is spent and for the past several years, charges have been regularly leveled that Britain is squandering its oil

That view stems from the fact that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government steadfastly has resisted efforts to establish a separate fund for the income to insure that it is used for development projects to improve Britain's poor economic performance and to take over as the oil begins to run out.

Reducing Deficit

For its part, the opposition La-bor Party has been mostly silent on the North Sea issue, argning that the North Sea oil industry should be nationalized.

Instead, the revenue has become part of the effort to reduce the British budget deficit, and to at least some thinking, has thereby al-lowed Mrs. Thatcher to accept somewhat smaller reductions in social services.

"North Sea oil revenues are being used to sustain consumption," said Alexander G. Kemp, a lecturer in economics at the University of Aberdeen. "Governments are all very weak-willed."

For the moment, the North Sea

bonanza is providing substantial economic benefits. In addition to the direct employment effect, the oil by some estimates adds I percent to the nation's gross national product each year, while insulating the country from the inflationary and draining effects of OPEC oil

chronic balance-of-payments deficits into a current account surplus that last year totaled \$6 billion. And it has positioned Britain to become a force in the mushrooming oil-service industry. "In the years ahead we'll see the

It has transformed Britain's

benefits more clearly as government tax revenues rise," said Martin Barnes, an economist at Wood MacKenzie & Co. in Edinburgh. 'it's not always been an obvious

Caracas Oil Strike Threat The Associated Press

CARACAS -- The heads of the Venezuelan Confederation of Labor - the country's largest and most influential labor organization and the Oil Workers Union have threatened a petroleum workers' strike for this week to protest alleged government inattention to

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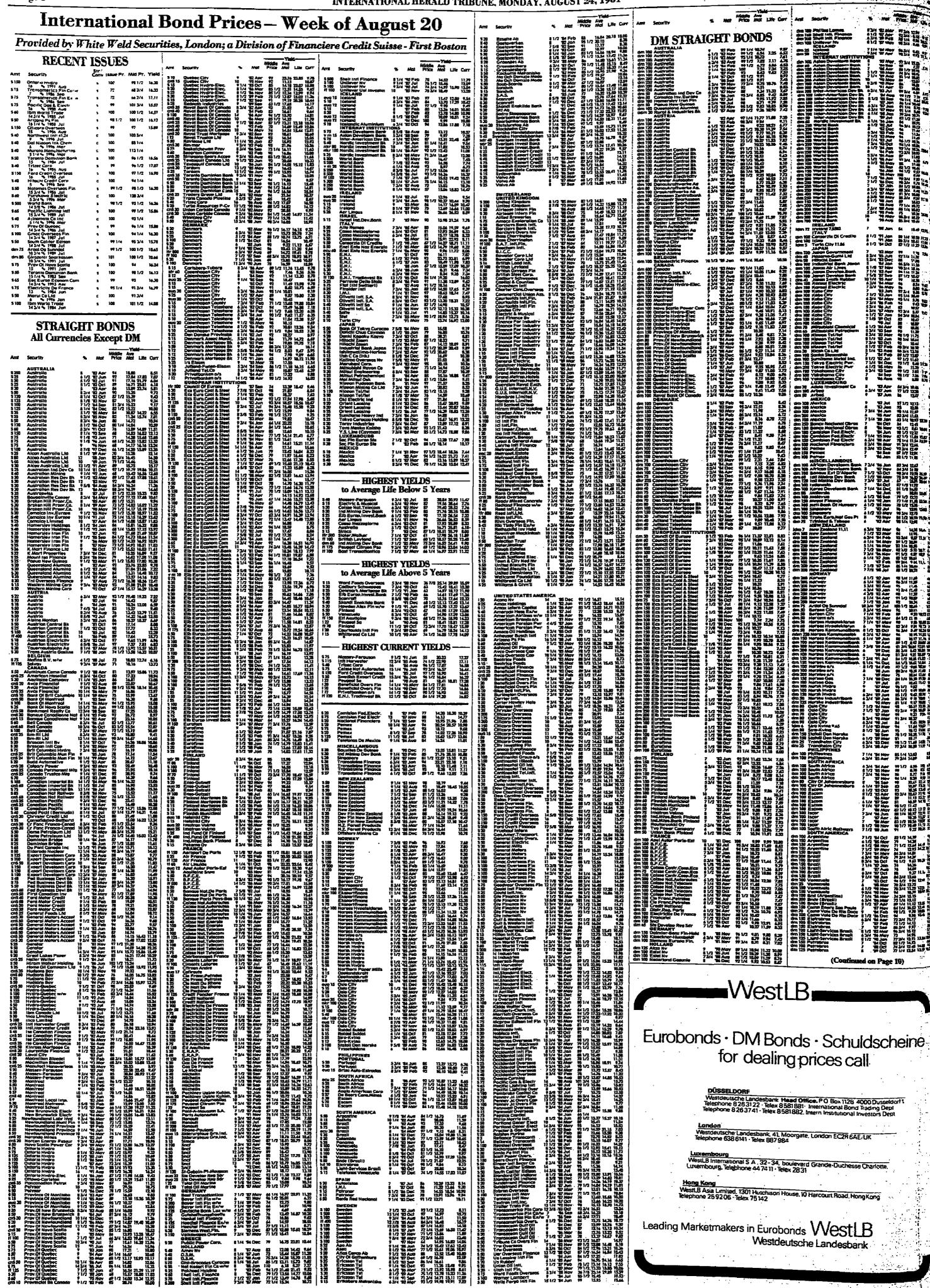
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(Continued from Page 1)

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

and freeze the price there until 1983. But that was too much for fran, Iraq and, most importantly, their prices. Venezuela, whose oil minister, Humberto Calderon Berti, had been telling reporters that the voters back home would never accept a drop in Venezuela's current price

Abu Dhahi Meeting

In a secondary dispute that complicated the main price debate, the three high-priced African producers could not agree on premiums for their high-quality crudes. Nigeria, especially hard hit recently by export losses, was willing to set tle for about \$2.50 above the benchmark, while Algeria and Li-bys wanted \$4 to \$4.50, which would have amounted to a price near the \$40-a-barrel figure they now officially offer.

... The OPEC ministers are to meet again in Abu Dhabi in December Tor another try at unifying their price structure. But Sheikh Yamani said that Saudi Arabia no longer had "any moral obligation" to accept a \$34 price and will stick at \$32 whatever the others decide

Industry analysts said the Saudi decision to lower daily production will have scant impact on the oil elut which has left higher-priced producers unable to find buyers for as much oil as they want to sell. Analysts estimated that the Saudis would have to lower their daily output to about 7.5 million barrels before supplies would begin to grow tight.

As the oversupply continues, the African members of the cartel, whose prices are the highest in OPEC, are expected to be forced to lower their prices by as much as \$5 a barrel.

"I would think that if the North Africans want to move their product, they would have to come down," said Martin Volandt, an Atlantic Richfield Co. senior vice

· Nigeria's bill for imported goods to sustain an intense development program now exceeds the amount its oil exports earn by an estimated 31 billion a month. At such a rate, Nigeria would exhaust its currency teserves in six months, said Thomas Peake, who heads Standard Oil Co. of California's economics department.

If Nigeria lowers its prices, it will "put a lot of pressure" on the North African countries, he added.

The lower Saudi price has given an edge to the four U.S. oil companies - Standard Oil of California Exxon Corp., Mobil Corp. and Texaco Inc. — that operate the Arabian American Oil Co. for the

"To the extent that we have bad and sale of their oil, their various calling into question the organizaa Saudi advantage," said Mr. national interests are coming more tion's effectiveness. In particular, opening more into play. it" if the other countries lower

For all the divisiveness in OPEC, talk of the cartel splintering is not given much credence. But analysts say the current strains are likely to worsen and further hinder the cartel's effectiveness.

In the 1960s and 1970s, OPEC was bound together by the struggle against the oil companies and their monopoly in all phases of the oil business. But now that OPEC's tal control of production, pricing

Also, OPEC has greater competition now from other oil sources, notably Mexico and the North Sea producers. OPEC's share of world production has dropped from 63 percent in 1973 to under 50 percent. Its own production is down to 21 million barrels a day from 31 million just two years ago.

Market Share Issue

Analysts noted that OPEC had now held six top-level meetings members have achieved nearly to- over the past two years without agreeing on a single price for oil,

OPEC again demonstrated a glaring inability to lower prices officially despite the weak oil market.

Analysis suggested that this in-Hexibility, largely the result of domestic pressures within the producing countries, could severely hamper OPEC's ability to deal with always changing circum-

"What this demonstrates is that OPEC has difficulties in coordinating not just prices, but producsaid Morris A. Adelman, an energy expert at the Massachus- rent \$8, making a compromise

They have to do something about market shares." But, over time, OPEC itself

could benefit from a wave of price cutting. Analysis explain that as the high-priced African producers reduced prices, demand for Saudi oil would be expected to diminish.

By OPEC's next scheduled meeting in December, the Saudis therefore might be eager for a price increase to compensate for their lower output. Similarly, the gap between highest- and lowestpriced OPEC oil may well have shrunk to \$3 or \$4 from the cur-

Survivors Question E.F. Hutton's Actions

(Continued from Page 7)

prize in chemistry in 1972 and who this summer retired from the National institutes of Health as laboratory chief of chemical biology.

Some investors who passed up the offer, Mr. Eggers said, were not comfortable with the "geo-graphic Israeli risk." He declined to name most of the 46 investors (who were required to have a net worth of more than \$5 million each), but he did cite Citibank and Allied in addition to Johnson & Johnson. "The rest is discreet money," he said.

"Hutton," he said, "was less and less concerned with the Israeli risk but with the frustrations of the negotiation process." Apparently the Israelis drove a hard bargain. "The Israelis do great science," Mr. Eggers said, "but their whole history tells them not to rely on others. To some, the agreement was like Camp David. It was a lawyer's dream — overly legalistic, in my opinion."

DNA Science's second proposed venture was with the Battelle Memorial Institute. Some 28 proposed projects were drawn up, of which DNA Science listed as the most promising, "the degradation of toxic waste by engineered micro-organisms, scale-up purification of interferon and new opiatelike drugs."

The third proposed venture would have involved building an off-campus facility to be operated by a daughter campany to accom-modate a team headed by Dr. Baxter, head of the endocrine re-search division at the University of California at San Francisco. Dr. Baxter, whom Dr. Eggers referred to as the "super cloner of the West," and his colleagues would have an equity interest in the company while continuing to work on

When the deal with Weizmann was lined up, Hutton in February

chief executive and president in April. Mr. Eggers, as president of Loctite, a Newington, Conn., maker of high performance adhesives, had pushed earnings up to \$26 million from \$4 million in five years. Before that he headed Bendix International and ran

Chase Manhattan's Paris branch,

while establishing a new bank for

Tough Fund Raising

Chase in Switzerland

Mr. Eggers said he did much of the fund raising for DNA Science and that it took much longer than anticipated and was quite difficult The original placement was for \$50 million, but under the terms of the final prospectus, a minimum threshold of \$40 million was needed to close the financing. The clos-ing was set for July 28, but was postponed until Aug. 4 for a definitive agreement with Johnson &

In late July, he said, he attended a Hutton board meeting in which Mr. Fornon got the go-shead for the \$8 million commitment. But things were different on Aug. 3. He said a senior partner in Hutton's law firm told him, "Fomon's going to bust the deal."

Mr. Eggers concedes that the deal had negatives - among them he lists the fact that the enterprise was so large for a startup compa-ny, the risk of doing business in Israel, and that genetic engineering, especially as perceived by cantious fiduciary investors, was being hyped and overvalued on Wall Street. The fatal weakness, as many investors saw it, he said, was that as part of the agreement, Hutton would receive a 15 percent interest in the company for a nominal cash investment.

in the aftermath, Mr. Eggers bas lost a financial opportunity — he said he would have been in for 4 to percent of the company's stock in options. As a direct investment, he said he put up \$150,000 of his

announced the formation of DNA money at the same price paid by Science. Mr. Eggers was appointed outside investors. As for Hutton,

hole roughly \$2 million to \$3 million for lawyers fees, salaries and

Hutton's statement said that "a different financial structure might be more beneficial to all investors as well as to various scientists involved" and that the firm was studying various possibilities. "Of course we are disappointed." Mr. Murphy of Hutton said. "But we retain our strong enthusiasm for biogenetics and are working to put

Mr. Eggers estimates it is in the together a more attractive package for investors."

As for Mr. Eggers, he said, "I get mad, but I get over it quite quickly. The company has good bones and maybe parts of it will find a home. For now, I'm going to try to see if I can't save this company." He is trying, as he says, to "resouffle" the financing but he concedes that finding a replaceinvestor and keystone of the deal, would prove a formidable task.

Nu-West Negotiating Sale Of Its Cities Service Stake

By Robert J. Cole New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Nu-West Group of Canada, the owner of a 7.2 per cent block of stock in Cities Service, has disclosed that it was discussing the "possible acquisition" of all or part of its Cities Service stake by Mesa Petroleum or by other companies, including Cities Services itself.

The Nu-West statement on Friday said that officials of Nu-West and Cities Service had also discussed a variety of matters on a preliminary basis in the last month. These matters, Nu-West said, included Cities Service's oil and gas operations in Canada and Nu-West's investment in Cities Service stock.

Despite the careful wording, the implication seemed clear that the Mesa discussions involved cash while the Cities Service talks dealt with some arrangement for Cities Service to retrieve its stock and Nu-West to get in return either cash or Cities Service's oil and gas properties in Canada.

To date, the statement said, neither Nu-West nor Cities Service had made any definitive proposals nor had Nu-West made any definitive arangements with anyone else to see or dispose of its CitiesSer-

Nu-West repeated its intention to review its afternatives regarding its stake in Cities Serviceand add-

discussions with both Cities Service and others about the stock. Analysts said the wording of the statement left the nature of the talks unclear, largely because they

ed that it expected to have other

were preliminary. A spokesman declined to comment on whether the disclosure was made at the request of the New York exchange or of any

other regulatory agency. A day earlier, however, commenting on the announcement that Mesa had raised its own stake in Cities Service to some 4 percent, the Nu-West spokesman said with-out further elaboration that the twocompanies had talked "in the normal course of business.

In Amarillo, Tex., a Mesa employee said no executives were immediately available for comment in Tulsa, Okla, a Cities Service spokesman confirmed that discussions had been held but said that "nothing definitive" had been decided. He added that he had no information regarding any further discussions.

Nu-West, a real estate company with oil and gas operations, based in Calgary, Alberta, announced in May that it had purchased for investment purposes 5.5 million shares, or 6.3 percent, of Cities Service stock, for \$249.5 million.

Mesa reported last January that it held some 855,000 shares, or 1 percent, of Cities Service.

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Personal Computers: The Race Is On

(Continued from Page 7)

ted at the home market. Whereas computers used for business sell for at least \$2,000 and have one or more disk storage devices to hold ograms and files, the computers aimed at the home market are

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

John Mason has been appointed chairman of Monsanto Limited, succeeding Eric Sharp.

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Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.

Market and the second of the second

clustered at \$300 to \$600. Such manager for Texas Instruments, machines, offered now by Tandy, Commodore, Atari and Texas Instruments, are merely electronic keyboards that attach to one's teleand education.

Experts generally do not expect the home market really to start growing until 1985 because there is not much that can be done with them yet. But those in the business see the time as coming sooner than that, and for mainly one reason -

Computers are increasingly being used in the schools, not only high schools and colleges but in elementary schools. In Minnesota, 97 percent of high school graduates have had some exposure to personal computers. The computers are being used to teach about computers or to provide individualized instruction in reading, math or other subjects.

Understandably, then, companies that are going after the home offering computers at rock-bottom prices to get their brands into the classroom. "I think it's an investment marketplace," William J. Turner, consumer group marketing

With the various market segments and the overall market growing so fast, it would seem that

puter outlets, which are limited in how much inventory they can afford to carry and how many brands they can train their salesmen to use. This is so important that computer manufacturers say they are competing as much for retailers as for end customers. Even IBM will sell its personal computers through independent retailers, a departure from its historical practices. And with IBM coming into retail stores, someone else is likely to be shoved out.

	Gold Options (prices to \$/02.)					
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market are also going after the ed-ucational market. Manufacturers are lining up with publishers of educational material to write programs for the computers. They are

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31th August 1981 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.cp.no. 16 of the CDR's Base Limited, each repr. 50 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 6.30 (re interim/dividend year ending to 30.9.1981) 2.53p. per share. Tax credit £ .54 = Dfls. 2.72 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the rele-vant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 14th August 1981.

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31th August 1961 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.ep.no. 33 of the COR's Champion International Corporation, each repr.

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 17th August 1981.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 14th August 1981.

After 20.12.1981 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Japatax with Dfs. 4,80 net, in accordance with the Japanese

davi! of the CDR's manuscript electric Industrial Co., Ltd., each repr. 100 shares, will be payable with DRs. 5,10 net-(div.per record-date 205-1981; gross Yen 5, pah) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 75, = DRs. 90 per CDR. Without an Affidavit 20% Japanese (= Yen 100, = DRs. 120 p. CDR) will be deducted.

Soto Pitches 4-Hitter as Reds Defeat Mets, 2-0

United Press International CINCINNATI - Mario Soto pitched a four-hitter and Joe Nofan singled in two fourth-inning runs Friday night, lifting the Cin-cinnati Reds to a 2-0 victory over the New York Mets.

Soto (8-6) struck out eight and walked one in winning his seventh game in his last eight starts. He has a 3-0 career record against the Mets.

FRIDAY BASEBALL

The loser, Pat Zachry (6-8), gave up only three hits and two runs. both of them unearned, in seven innings. He walked four and struck out one.

Ken Griffey singled to open the Reds' fourth and took second when shortstop Frank Taveras booted George Foster's grounder. Dan Driessen walked to load the bases before Griffey was forced at home by Ray Knight. Nolan then lined a single to center, scoring Foster and Driessen.

Giants 4, Cubs 3

In Chicago, Jeff Leonard scored on Jim Wohlford's force-out to snap an eighth-inning tie and lift San Francisco over Chicago, 4-3. Fred Breining (3-2) picked up the victory and Greg Minton blanked the Cubs over the final two innings for his 12th care Died Tideous (2) for his 13th save. Dick Tidrow (2was the loser.

Expos 4, Braves 1

In Atlanta, Gary Carter hit a three-run homer with two out in the 11th inning to propel Montreal past Atlanta, 4-1. Carter's ninth homer of the year scored Mike Phillips and Andre Dawson ahead of him and made a winner of Woody Fryman (4-2). Gene Garber (2-2) was the loser.

Phillies 5; Astros 4

In Philadelphia, Larry Bowa lined a two-out, two-run single in the seventh mining to lead Phila-

400 + V. 25% - IV. 13% + V. 13% + V. 24% - V. 24% + 2 3 + 2 8 4 - V. 15% - IV. 15% - IV. 15% - IV.

Irwin Leads by 1 After 54 Holes Of Buick Golf

GRAND BLANC, Mich. — Hale Irwin rebounded to a 5-under 67 Saturday and took a one-shot lead over Bill Rogers, who turned in a 66 in the third round of the Buick Open golf tournament.

The halfway leader, Dan Halldorson, who carried a twostroke lead into the third round at Warwick Hills, recorded his first four bogeys of the tournament against a solitary birdie and a 3-over-par 75 that left him at 209, four strokes back.

In third place, all at 9-under-par 207, were Calvin Peete, Bobby Clampett, Roger Maltbie, Steve Meinyk and John Cook. Peter Jacobsen, the defending champion, was 1-under-par 71 for a 208 total while six players were at 209 and four at 210,

Weiskopf Ends Drought

United Press International YORK, England - Tom Weiskopf won his first golf tournament in two years Sunday, when he fired a 3-under-par 69 to take the \$30,000 first prize at an international tournament here by one shot with a 16-under-par 272.

Maddox drew walks off Yern Ruhle (4-3) and both advanced on a groundout. Bows then singled home the tying and go-ahead runs to make a winner of Sparky Lyle (6-2). Tug McGraw picked up his

Dodgers 4, Cardinals 0

In St. Louis, Steve Garvey hit a two-run homer and Jerry Reuss (7-3) pitched a four-hitter to lead Los Angeles over St. Louis, 4-0. Garvey's first-inning homer, his seventh of the year, came off starter Joaquin Andujar (3-4) and followed a single by Dusty Baker.

Pirates 4, Padres 2

Pirates 3, Padres 2

. In Pittsburgh, Dave Parker hit a three-run homer to spark Pittsburgh to a first-game victory over San Diego, 4-2. Rick Rhoden (7-1) yielded seven hits in 81/5 innings while striking out three and walking four. Grant Jackson got his fourth save and Steve Mura (4-10) took the loss. In the nightcap, three different Pirates drove in a run each, and Kent Tekulve squashed a late-inning rally, giving Pittsburgh a 3-2 triumph and a sweep of the doubleheader. Jim Bibby (5-3) got the victory and Tim Lollar (1-6) took the loss.

Royals 4, Yankees 0

In the American League, at New York, Larry Gura (7-5) retired 15 Yankees in a row between the second and eighth innings, walked none and struck out three in lead-ing Kansas City to a 4-0 victory over New York. Dave Righetti (3-2) took the loss.

Bine Jays 5, White Sox 4

In Toronto, Lloyd Moseby hit a two-out homer in the bottom of the minth to lift Toronto to a 5-4 victory over Chicago. After re-liever Ed Farmer (2-3) retired Alfredo Griffin and Danny Ainge in the ninth, Moseby hit an 0-1 pitch over the right-field fence for his seventh homer of the season. Dave Stieb raised his record to 6-8.

Tigers 7, Rangers 4

In Detroit, Richie Hebner, Steve Kemp, and Lou Whitaker all hit home runs to pace the Tigers to a 7-4 victory over Texas.

Twins 7, Brewers 6

In Milwaukee, Ron Jackson's three-run homer and Gary Ward's two-run single helped Minnesota snap a six-game losing streak by beating Milwaukee, 7-6. Jackson's home run, his fourth of the year, came in the third with two out after Dave Engle doubled and Mickey Hatcher reached base on an error. Jackson's blow into the leftfield stands made the score 4-1.

Angels 12, Indians 2

In Anaheim, Calif., Dan Ford hit a homer, two doubles and a single to drive in five runs, and Rod Carew collected five hits for the sixth time in his career as California beat Cleveland, 12-2. Ken Forsch scattered nine hits in going the distance for his 10th victory against five losses. The right-hander became the first American League pitcher to win 10 games.

Orioles 4, A's 2

In Oakland, Calif., Jim Palmer

delphia past Houston. 5-4, and and Tim Stoddard combined on an snap the Phillies' four-game losing eight-hitter, and John Lowenstein streak. With one out in the several by Moreland and Gazzi enth, Keith Moreland and Garry and a single as Baltimore defeated Oakland, 4-2. Palmer, who snapped a personal three-game losing streak, had a shutout going into the sixth when the A's scored on the second of three hits by Ric-

key Henderson, a stolen base and a single by Wayne Gross.

In Seattle, Joe Rudi and Jim Rice hit two-run homers in the ninth inning to power Boston past Seattle, 7-4. Rudi's fifth homer of the year came with one out off Randy Stein (0-1), and Garry Hancock aboard on an infield single. After Dwight Evans reached base on a fielder's choice, Rice hit his 11th home run of the season.

Friday and Saturday Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

Chicosu Toronto
Boumparten, Lamp (6), Hickey (8), Farmer (8) and Fisk; Shib and Martinez, W-Stelb, 68, L.-Farmer; 23, HRS-- Toronto, Martinez (3), Moseby (7), 000 200 020-4 9 0 Moseby (7).

Kansas City 000 200 020—4 9 0

New York 000 000 000—0 4 1

Gura and Wathan; Righelti, Wehrmelster (8),

Gossage (8), LoRoche (9) and Cerane, W—Gura,

7-5.L—Righelti, 3-2. 601 200 018-4 9 1 202 000 30x-7 11 1 Delroit 202 000 30:-7 11 1
Darwin, Haugh (3), Johnson (7) and Sundbera: Lopez, Copouzzella (6), Saucier (7) and Faher, W—Lopez, 5-1. L— Darwin, 7-6. HR9—Texas, Rivers (1), Diliver (4); Detroit, Hebmer (3), Kenp (7), Whitaker (4).

Minnesota 103 003 000—7 9 1
Milwaukee 104 002 000—6 8 2
Wijsjams, Corbett (6), Kensyno (8) and Wijs

Milwankee 018 022 030—6 8 2 Wilylams. Corbett (6), Koosman (8) and Wengor: Coldwell, Keelan (4) and Simmons, W-Williams, 3-5. L.—Caldwell, 9-6. HRS.—Milmesota. Ro., Jackson (4); Milwankee, Simmons (18). 000 020 000-- 2 9 0 000 020 52x--12 16 0 Barker, Lacey (7) and Hossey: Forsch and Ott. W-Forsch, 10-5. L-Barker, 6-4. HR-Call-

Off. W—Forsch, 19-5. L—Barker, 6-4. HR—Catitornio, Ford (13).

Belfimere 202 000 000—4 10 0

Obkland 000 001 001—2 8 1

Polmer, Stoddord (9) and Dempsey; Kingman, Owchinko (3), Heaverle (a), Underwood
(7) and Heath. W—Paimer, 4-5. L—Kingman, 3-5.

HR—Ookland, Armas (15).

Baston 000 006—7 11 1

Boston 630 000 004—7 11 1
Secritie 121 000 000—4 7 0
Tudor, Stanniev (3) and Gedman: Parrett
Stein (7), Andersen (9), Golosso (9) and Bulling,
W—Staniev, 6-4, L—Stein, 6-1, HRs—Boston, Rudi
(5), Rice (11).

NATIONAL LEAGUE MATIONAL LEAGUE

Son Francisco 000 219 010—4 10 1
Chicopa 110 010 000—3 7 1
Griffin, Tufts (é). Breinine (é). Mainton (ž) and
Griffin, Mary (š): Kravec Howelf (5), Caudill (é),
Tidrow (7) and Davis, W—Breining, 3-2 L—Tidrow, 2-6. HR.— Son Francisco. Clark (f).

First Game
Son Diego 000 000 101—2 7 0
Plitsburgh 300 000 106—4 16 0

First Genne
Son Diego 000 000 011--2 7 0
Pittsburgh 200 000 10x-4 16 0
Aura, Curtis (?) and T.Kennedy; Rhoden,
Jockson (?) and Pena. W—Rhoden, 7-1. L—Mura,
4-18. HR—Pittsburgh, Porker (6).

San Diego 000 000 110-2 8 0
Pittisburgh 161 006 10x-3 & 0
Loliar, D.Baane (4), Urreo (7), Lucas (7) and
T.Kanneay; Bibby, Perez (7), Jockson (8),
Tekuhva (8) and T.Peno, W-Bibby, 5-3, L-Loilar, 1-6.

Transactions BAŞĘBALL

American League
DETROIT—Optioned Morty Costillo, infletger, b Evensylle. CHICAGO-Sie

re named later.
TORONTO—Placed Demaso Garcia, second

National Basketball Association
KANSAS—Signed U.S. Reed, guard,
PHOENIX—Signed Sam Clancy, forward, to a FOOTBALL Mational Football League CHICAGO—Signed Brian Cabral, linebacker. CLEVELAND—Signed Derrie Netson, line

HOCKEY
Rational Hockey League
DETROIT—Obtained Don Murdoch, right
wing, and Greg Smith, detensement, from Minnesola in exchange for a 1982 first-round draft
chaice.

More Sports On Page 13

000 400 000-4 6 1 000 827 011-5 9 0

Zochry, Marshall (8) and Steams; Sote and totan, W—Sote, B-s. L—Zochry, 6-8. touston 030 000 100—4 8 3. Princocionio Sutton, Richite (7) end Ashby: Espinoso, Notes (3), Lyte (7), Reed (8), McGraw (9) and Mareland, 8,Boone (8), W.—Lyte, 6-2, L.—Ruhle, 1-3. Monireal 000 000 100 33—4 7 1 Atlanta 000 000 100 00—1 7 9

Gullickson, Fryman (10) and Corter; Perry, Garber (9) and Benedici, W—Fryman, 4-2 L— Garber, 2-2, HRs—Mantreal, Parrish (4), Corter St. Laufs and Sciascia: Anguler, Sykes (7) and Porter, Brummer (7). W—Reuss 7-3. L—Anduler, 3-4. HR—Las Angeles, Garvey (7).

018 B--041 009 010 000 000 000-0 4 2 (8), Bombock (8), Garvin (8) and Martinez, W-Burns, 8-2 L.—Cloney, 3-7. HRs—Chicago, Luzin-ski (72), Lemos (4).

iana. Armas (14). 001 200 000 0-3 6 1 TIN 001 000 1-4 8 2 Allwaukee 100 200 800 0-3 6 1 110 801 800 1-4 8 2 Rediern, Jockson (6), Carbett (6), O'Cannor (5), Verhoeven (9), Koosman (9), Cooper (10) and Butera; Lerch, Cleveland (4), Fingers (9) and Moore, Yost (8), Simmons (10), W—Fingers, 7-2, L—Capper, 0-4.

Boston 001 120 010—6 11 1 Secritie 000 000 309—3 5 1 Oledo. Cleor (8) and Allerson, Gestman (8); Beattle, Galasso (5), Dropa (7), Rowley (7) and Sullina, W—Oledo. 2-1. L—Beattle. 1-1. HR—Sectite, Butling (1).

100 001 000 0—2 ?

Collifornia 010 000 001 1—3 11

Bivieven, Monse (8), Spilliner (9) and Hossev;
Wirt, Hossier (4), Asse (9) and Off. W—Asse. 3-3.

L—Monse, 1-4, HRs— Cleveland, Hossev (1),
Colifornia, Ford (14).

NATIONAL LEAGUE 000 101 000-2 7 1 010 006 000-1 4 0 Chicogo 010 008 000—1 4 0 Blue, Minton (9) and May; Bird, Griffin (9) sue, Number (*) and May; Bird, Griffin (*) and Davis, W—Blue, 4-5. L—Bird, 2-1. HR—Sor Francisco, Clork (10); Houston 000 819 300—4 7 (Philadelphia 012 229 00s.—4 12 (J.Niekro, Smith (5), LoCarte (7) and Astaby, Children (10) and Children 000 010 300-4 7 0

Ruthven, Lyle (7) and Moretand. W—Ruthven, 9 5. L—J.Niekro, 7-7. HRs— Philadelphia, More land 2 (5), Trilla (4), Schmidt (19).

First Game

Montreal 200 005 000—5 & 1

Altanta 100 201 000—6 8 2

Burris, Bahrisen (5), Lee (7), Reardon (9) and
Corier: Bedrosion, Hrabosky (6), Garber (7)
and Owen, Benedict (5), W.- Bahrisen, 2-4, L.—
Bedrosion, 1-2, HR5.—Montreal, Milner (3), Atlanta, Harris 7 (7): Montreal

000 000 100-1 S 1 120 015 00x-9 10 0 Lea, Sosa (3), Bahasen (6), Reardon (7) and Lea, Sosa (3), Bahasen (6), Reardon (7) and Benedick New York

Cincinnal 900 100 000—4 12 1
Faicane, Marshall (5), Seorage (6), Bolkano (6), Allen (8) and Trevina, Hodges (8); Pastore, Hurne (8), Batr (9) and Notan, W-Boltano, 1-1, L—Postare, 2-4, HR—New York, Kingman, (19), San Dieso 102 110 100-4 15 0

Wise, Boone (3), Curtis (7), Urren (8), Luca

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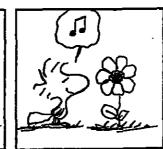
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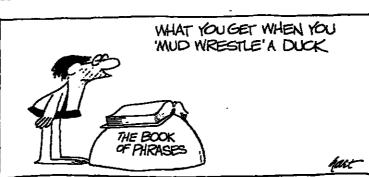
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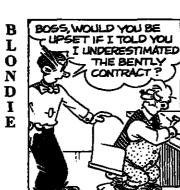
























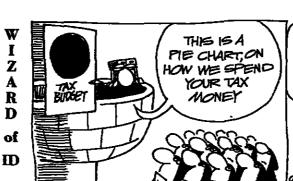




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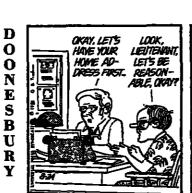












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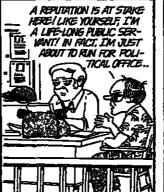
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BOOKS

HOLY COMPANY

Christian Heroes and Heroines By Ellion Wright, 272 pp. \$11.95. Macmillan, 866 Third Ave., New York 10022.

Reviewed by Kenneth A. Briggs

OURS is not the first age to be puzzled and curious toward those who devote themselves to a religious cause, but modern secular versions of the good life have become se domimant that spiritual motivations seem all the more difficult to grasp. Yet there are growing numbers of damaged souls from the hedonistic and egocentric dream machines who are wondering if, in fact, there is another way, and many are looking for religious figures to redesign their broken lives. In short, religion needs heroes as perhaps never before.

Elliott Wright, a journalist who spe-cializes in religion, is among those trying to provide some heroes without getting too bogged down in the doctrinal and political disputes that have driven many young people away from organized Christianiry. He includes thumbnail sketches of 77 notable Christians from the first century to the present who, he hopes, will "serve as lessons in faith, holy leaven, in a world where society's heroic models are characterized primarily by quick passage through the revolving door of

The standards for selection reflect the ecumenical and feminist age. There are familiar Catholic saints such as Rose of Lima and Teresa of Avila, and Protestant giants such as Jonathan Edwards. But there are also many who are relatively unknown. such as Albert Luthuli, the late South African civil rights leader, Pandita Ramabai (1858-1922), who fought for women's rights in India, and Elizabeth Gurney Fry (1780-1845), who worked reientlessly for English prison

Among others in the collection are the writers G.K. Chesterton, Flannery O'Connor and Simone Weil; pioneering spirits such as Elizabeth Ann Seton, the first proclaimed Catholic saint from the United States; Florence Nightingale; Jane Addams; and Clarence Jordan, the founder of Koinonia Farm, a multiracial community down the road from Plains, Ga., that challenged the region's social and

legal mores. Wright makes it clear that he cannot, of course, be inclusive. Martin Luther is left out, as is Pope John XXIII. The goal is to see spiritual exemplars from a great variety of backgrounds first as individuals and Christians rather than as parochial pietists. In order to give a structure. Wright has classified his heroes and heroines



under the headings of the Beatitad

from the Sermon on the Mount.

Thus there are those such as b Thus there are those such as Be Hammarskjold who are listed as peacemakers, those such as Vinera de Paul (the 17th-century patror sind of Catholic charitable activities) in oare prized for their mercy, and the pure in heart such as Origen thrird-century theologian who forget Gnosticism. As useful as the catholics can be, the personalities do not sit ways fit easily into one or another Dietrich Bonhoeffer, for example Dietrich Bonhoeffer, for combi-who was killed by the Nazis for po-ting to assassinate Hitler, is placed among those who ardently seek truth rather than among those who we persecuted for rightcourness

Because the profiles are buen to results are somewhat Inustrating & sooner does a character began sound interesting than another sheet begins. Moreover, the attempts weave a synopsis of the thousand Thomas Aquinas, St. Paul and Bar Pascal into their profiles are large unsuccessful.

Among the tales of valor today smartering of paradox and odd be-penings. Catherine of Siena is had as a peacemaker, though she since called for a crusade against the Turk. Augustine went to church on East Sunday in the year 387, and the price congression. after spotting him in the congregation and remembering his great learning baptized him immediately after his service. Jane Addams was expense from the Daughters of the America Revolution for opposing the Using States' entry into World War I.

"Living with a saint," wrote Robe.
Neville, "is perhaps more greens
than being one." Many of Wrights
profiles confirm that observationals the idea that a person can turn to whole existence over to a religious misunderstanding because he or the follows such a solitary spiritual pub.

The situation is made more difficult.

for those who, claiming to hear voice from God, encounter the intering atheism and agnosticism of his 30th century. Saints are more reads acclaimed for their good works derecognized as those who have the barked on a valid spiritual pilgra oarked on a valid spiritual pilgrange. In this climate, the Rev. Dr. Marie Luther King Jr. is often estolled as a champion of social justice but ignored as a minister who preached that his humanitarian goals grew from #16 vine mandate. Accordingly, the real problem a

finding a way to relate to religious beroes and heroines from within the own spiritual assumptions and cometions, beyond their actions. With has built a bridge to them, showing their aspirations, achievement to flaws. They are intriguing stranger a our midst, whether or not there six read about them can take a union. leap of faith.

Kenneth A. Briggs is religion edition The New York Times

CHESS.

By Robert Bym

SOUTH BEND, Ind. — The hypermodern thought on an opponent's pawn advances in the center is that the harder they come, the harder they fall. Rather than be intimidated by aggressive central thrusts, the hypermodernist encourages them, intending to lure the ambitious pawn so far forward that it can be cut off from support and devoured.

This has to be carried out with great exactness, for if the advanced pawn cannot be eliminated, it usually chokes the defender.

An example of precise hypermodem play is provided by the game be-tween two California grandmasters, Larry Christiansen of Modesto and Walter Browne of Berkeley, in the eighth round of the U.S. Champion-

Christiansen broke away from the normal 6 B-Q3 in the Nimzo-Indian Defense to venture the ultraaggressive thrust with 6 P-Q5?! But how important was it to force the retreat with 6 . . . N-K2? The White QP, now under attack, could not be defended where it was, and 7 PxP, BPxP would only have yielded Black a pawn preponderance in the center. Christiansen had, of course, relied on the cramping effect of 7 P-Q6. After 7 . . . N-B4; 8 Q-Q3, Chris-

After 7... N-B4; & Q-Q3, Christiansen was prepared to refute 8... QN3? by 9 P-K4!, NxQP?; 10 P-K5, winning a piece. However, Browne discovered a sharp countergambit with 8... P-QN4!; 9 PxP B-N2, ensuring that the advanced White QP would permanently be cut off from support. off from support

Thus, after 12... NxQP, the White spearhead had fallen and Browne could look forward to the ad-

Browne could look forward to the advance of his central pawn majority. Moreover, after 13 R-Q1, 0-0, defense of the White QNP by 14 P-QR4 could have led to 14. P-QR3; 15 PxP, BxP, opening the QN file for a later attack on the backward QNP.

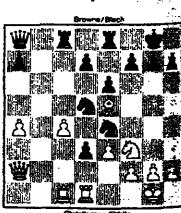
Therefore, Christiansen sacrificed his foremost QNP by 14 P-QR3, BxQN; 15 PxB (15 RxN, B-R4; 16 B-Q2, B-B2; 17 R-Q4, P-Q4 would have conceded Black a powerful attack beginning with 18. P-K4), NxP. Unfortunately, however, he soon missed the chance for 19 BxP, N/2-Q4; 20 B-N5, P-QR3; 21 B-KB1, ExN; 22 PxB, NxBP; 23 BxN, RxB; 24 BxP, which might have held the 24 BxP, which might have held the

game.

On Browne's 21 ... Q-R1!, it was useless to attempt 22 QxF because of 22 ... P-QR4; 23 B-Q6, N/2-Q4, followed by 24 ... NxBP, with clear superiority for Black.

After 23 QR-B1, Browne should probably have played 23 ... Q-B3 to consolidate his advantage. Instead, he tried 23 ... B-Q6: 24 BxB, PxB, trusting in 25 RxP?, N-K5: 26 B-K5, N-N5! to punish the capture of the N-N5! to punish the capture of the

However, Christiansen's interpola-



Position after 26 B-K5

tion of 25 P-B4 should have sufficed to get White back to even terms. Bas after 25 . . N-K5, he made a last error with 26 B-K5? Instead, 26 PAN RxR: 27 RxR, NxB; 28 PxP, QPxP; 29 R-Q1, R-QB1: 30 Q-N3, Q-Q4:31 QxQ, PxQ: 32 N-K1! would have saved the day. Browne's 26 . P-B3! could not

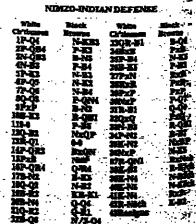
well have been answered by 27 B-N because after 27 N-N5; 28 43 N3, P-QR4, the QP would have been solidly defended and persisted at a bone in White's throat.

The upshot of 27 PxN, RxR: 38 RxR, PxB; 29 PxP, PxP; 30 NxP was that Browne could get his passed pawn to the seventh rank with implemity with 30

pawn to the seventh rank with imple nity with 30 P-Q71
On 32 PxQ, defense by 32N-Q3 would have been crushed by 32 N-B6; 34 N-N2, R-N1; 35 N-Q1, N-K7ch!; 36 K-R1, R-N8, followed by the decisive 37 N-B6.
Christiansen's 33 N-B3, R-QB1; 34

Christiansen's 33 N-B3, R-QB1; A P-N3 contained a little trap 34 . R-B87; 35 NxP! — but by was helpless after 34 . R-B1. Which threatened 35 . N-B6. Of course, Browne could have won by 35 . N-B6, but his 35 . NxBP! was even better, since ther way the knight was captured Black would queen the QP. With K NxP, N-K5, Christiansen had to log a piece, and after 42 . K-B2; a gave up.

NDIZO-INDIAN DEFENSE



Dodgers Hit Larsen 25 Years Late

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Twenty-five years later, the Dodgers finally got to Don Lar-sen, when Pee Wee Reese stroked a ground-rule double to left field on Satur-

It was far too late to do the Brooklyn. Dodgers any good and it took nothing away from what Larsen accomplished for the Yankees on the sunny afternoon of Oct. 8, 1956.

For that one afternoon, Larsen was the only perfect pitcher in World Series: history, beating the Dodgers, 2-0. He came back for another try Saturday in Yankee Stadium on Old-Timers Day, which was arranged in his honor.

Tall and slightly graying and slightly over his playing weight, Larsen was a focus of attention in the Yankee club-house far beyond what his career statistics might warrant. He won 81 games and lost 91 in the majors, but as the old Yankees dressed in the cubicles of the new Yankees, Larsen rated crowds equal to those drawn by Joe DiMaggio and Mickey Mantle. One game — one perfect game — had done that.

Until that afternoon in 1956 he had been an ordinary pitcher, just good enough to lose 21 times in 1954 for Bal-timore and be traded to the Yankees that winter. He had a reputation for carousing and was a good-enough hitter to be placed seventh in the order occa-

sionally by the manager, Casey Stengel. But in 1956 he simplified his pitching motion and turned in 11 victories, the most he would ever have in the majors. He pitched badly in the second game of the Series and was surprised when Sten-gel named him to pitch the fifth. He

"I'm not saying much about what I did that night," Larsen said Saturday, aware of versions that had him feeling no pain the night before perfection.
"Let's just say we had a few rounds." The next afternoon, with the fall shad-

ows slashing across the stadium, Larsen retired 27 straight Dodgers. On Saturday, persons from his past came up to n at his locker and shook his hand. Mel Allen, who broadcast that same

on television, recalled how the players had been superstitious about using the phrase "no-hitter" and how he had used other devices, like "the Yankees have all the hits in the game."

Larsen smiled at that memory. He

said he had known he was pitching a perfect game by the seventh inning, and he recalled having sat next to Mantle be-

"I even mentioned it to Mickey," he remembered. "I said, 'Everyboty clams up,' and Mickey did, too. It was too qui-

et in the dugout."
Mantle visited Larsen's locker ca Satorday and recalled the incident. Mantle said: "I think I moved away when he said that. It was a superstition, like s epping on the baseline. You just didn't lo

Another familiar face in the chilouse was Frank Scott, who was the first of the players' agents. He arranged personal appearances for athletes long be-fore agents were permitted to negotiate

spent the evening before in the company of supermarket appearances at 32,000 of Arthur Richman, a friend and a jour-orack. I would say he made a total of \$35,000 or \$40,000 that winter, which is like \$150,000 today."

Larsen recalled: "I did all right but then I finally had to say, 'That's enough, and I went back home. I had to get away from it." He also remembered that the appearances boistered the modest salaries of his time. He pitched from 1953 through 1967, finishing with the Chicago Cubs, and said he had never made more than \$20,000 in one season. Sitting in a clubhouse where athletes make \$20,000 in hours or days, he said: "I never begrudge anybody making money. If it's there, you take it. I think most of us wish we were still playing to-

Don and Corinne Larsen, who have been married 24 years, live with their son, Scott, in Morgan Hills, Calif. Larsen works as a salesman for a paper company near San Jose, and says his name helps in sales conversations, but he adds: "It all depends on the product. It's like being on a good ball chib. You

learn to be competitive."

He was reminded of that when greeted by Reese, visiting from the other clubhouse. Wearing a white Dodger uniform, Reese told Larsen: "We'll beat your butt today, although if we couldn't do it 25 years ago, I don't know how we'll do it now."

Final Call

The Dodgers certainly could do nothfore agents were permitted to negotiate contracts. Scott remembered the fallout from Larsen's perfect day.

"I have never seen an athlete make more money from a single event," he said. "Don got \$7,500 from the "Bob Hope Show," which was the most they had ever paid for a guest. He made a lot



Don Larsen getting a pat from Casey Stengel, the Yankee manager, after pitching his perfect game against the Dodgers in the 1956 World Series.

And Reese remembered how the Dodgers, still "thinking we could get a man on base and somebody would hit a man on base and somebody would hit a homer," sent up Dale Mitchell as the 27th batter, only to have Babe Pinelli, umpiring his last major league game, call a third strike. Reese said, "A lot of us thought that pitch was high." And the Dodger captain, then and now, added for effect: "A lot of us."

It was too late to change a lot of things Saturday. In the middle of the introductions, there was a panse to recall that Robinson and Hodges and Elston Howard and others had passed away, and that Roy Campanella, who received a standing ovation, has been in a wheelchair for 23 years.

But the old heroes of Yankee Old-

Timers Day received the usual cheers as Larsen stood near home plate and shook the hand of every player introduced. Then the old Dodgers tried to make up for the total shutout of Oct. 8, 1956. Reese did not wait long, stroking a long double off Larsen, who then made Sandy Amoros skip rope with an inside pitch. After Gene Hermanski had forced Amoros at second, Larsen retired from the mound to let his old teammates take over. The Yankees lost, 6-3, needing seven or eight outs in one inning before Mickey McDermott hit a three-run homer over Amoros's head. By that time, the old Yankees were already celebrating what really mattered — the good times and the perfection that struck Don Larsen one afternoon 25 years ago.

CFA Approves Rival TV Accord By Narrow Margin

By Gordon S. White Jr.

New York Times Service ATLANTA — The College Football Association, which consists of 61 of the 81 strongest football in-stitutions in the National Collegiate Athletic Association, has voted by the narrow margin of 33-20 to approve a \$180-million, four-year television pact with NBC Sports. There were five abstentions in Friday's vote, and three votes were discounted.

This is in direct opposition to the NCAA's \$263.5-million, fouryear agreement with the other two major networks, CBS and ABC. NCAA officials also claim that the CFA action is in violation of NCAA rules and that those CFA members who go ahead with the NBC plan will be punished by and possibly banished from the NCAA Both television pacts cover the 1982-1985 football seasons. The current two-year NCAA contract with ABC runs through the 1981 season, and CFA members will abide by this \$31-million-per-

year agreement.
The NCAA, which has with-stood challenges to its power from many outside organizations, including Congress, over the last 30 years, is thus preparing to do bat-tle again. This time the battle is from within, and the stakes are higher than ever before - hundreds of millions of dollars in future television revenues and possi-bly the very survival of the NCAA

as well as the survival of major col-The CFA members include all of the leading college football teams except the 20 that make up the Pacific 10 Conference and the

Sept. 10 Deadline

Big Ten Conference.

Both television contracts cover the 1982-1985 football seasons and obviously cannot run simultaneously since each side expects to deliver teams for television games that the other side claims will be

on its TV games. The CFA gave its members until Sept. 10 to declare whether or not they will opt for the CFA showings or the NCAA plan. That is also the date that the NCAA says it will begin infractions proceedings against any college choosing to go with the CFA-NBC contract.

The CFA, which was organized in June, 1977, has such important members as Notre Dame, Penn State, Pittsburgh, Oklahoma, and Nebraska, which voted for the CFA plan. Army, Navy, Syracuse, Boston College and at least eight of the nine members of the Western Athletic Conference voted sociation, knocked out second-

against the CFA plan. Chuck Neinas, executive director of the CFA, and Dr. Fred Davison, chairman of the board of directors of the CFA, claim they have no desire to leave the NCAA. They say the CFA is only protecting the property rights of its members. They say that the NCAA does not have the right to negotiate TV contracts without its members' permission and that the CFA is obviously not giving such per-mission this time around.

A Different View

The NCAA sees it differently, claiming it has had for more than 30 years the rights to make regular-season football TV contracts for all of its members.

Spokesmen for all three major networks said they now had to wait to see which teams aligned themselves with which side. Neither contract has been drawn up in final form, although oral and written agreements have been made in both cases on the amounts of money and number of games to be tele-

On Thursday, Charles Allan Wright, a member of the NCAA's infractions committee, said that a school that committed itself to the NBC contract might be expelled from NCAA championship events in all sports.

A glimpse into reasons why, under such a threat, members of the College Football Association would support the NBC package was provided by Henry T. Lowe, a professor of law at the University

Cablevision Factor

"The TV contract is a piece of leverage for the CFA to achieve its bigger goals of higher academic standards for athletes, more coaches on the coaching staffs and other things we feel important to our football programs," he said. "We don't think it is a money is-

Under the NCAA plan, a team will earn \$500,000 for a national television game in 1982, a figure that rises to \$625,000 in 1985. The plan of the College Football Asso-ciation calls for a relatively few dollars more per team appearance.

But the CFA guarantees each of its members at least \$1 million worth of television appearances each two years of the contract; the NCAA guarantees no one an ap-

But many other rich prizes are involved. The future control of cablevision or forms of pay television may be in the balance. Wiles Hallock, chairman of the NCAA Television Committee, claims the NCAA has just as much right to negotiate football contracts with cablevision companies as it does with major networks. The CFA claims the same property rights for its members when it comes to cablevision. And everyone thinks the sky is the limit on what money will be involved by the turn of the century from all forms of college foot-ball telecasts.

Tigers Extend Streak By Defeating Rangers

DETROIT - Ai Cowens drove in a run and scored another to back the combined four-hit shutout of Dan Petry, Dave Rozema and Kevin Sancier and lead the Detroit Tigers to their eighth straight victory, a 2-0 triumph Sat-

orday over the Texas Rangers. Petry (6-6) surrendered a leadoff single to Jim Sundberg in the third inning and held the Rangers hitless until be was relieved in the seventh

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

by Rozema. Saucier pitched the final inning to earn his 12th save. Cowens opened the first inning with a single off Rick Honeycutt (8-2) and moved to second on Alsn frammell's sacrifice, before scor-

ing on Kirk Gibson's single.
Cowens bounced an infield hit off Honeycutt in the fifth to score Marty Castillo, who had singled to open the inning and went to third when Honeycutt threw wildly on a pickoff attempt.

A's 2, Orioles 0

homer by Tony Armas in the seventh inning gave Oakland a 2-0 victory over Baltimore, Scott McGregor (8-3) pitched a threehitter for the Orioles, but his one mistake allowed Rick Langford (7-8) to win with a five-hitter.

Yankees 5, Royals 0

In New York, Bucky Dent hit a two-run homer, and Rick Reus-chel, Rudy May and George Fra-zier combined on a six-hit shutout to lead New York to a 5-0 victory over Kansas City. Reuschel allowed only four hits in six innings, walking none and striking out one. May pitched two-thirds of an inning and Frazier finished for his third save.

Brewers 4, Twins 3

In Milwankee, Ted Simmons singled in Cecil Cooper from third Minnesota.

White Sox 8, Blue Jays 0 In Toronto, Tony Bernazard hit a three-run double during a six-run

eighth, and Greg Luzinski and Chet Lemon homered for Chicago to back Britt Burns' four-hitter. giving the White Sox an 8-0 triumph over Toronto. Red Sox 5, Mariners 3 In Seattle, Bob Ojeda won his

second game in three decisions since being called up Aug. 9 from Pawtucket, pitching Boston to a 5-3 victory over Seattle. Ojeda got eighth-inning relief help from Mark Clear, who earned his fifth

Angels 3, Indians 2 In Anahaim, Calif., Dan Ford's

sacrifice fly in the bottom of the tenth scored Bert Campaneris from third and gave California a 3-2 victory over Cleveland. Phillies 8, Astros 4 In the National League, at Philadelphia, substitute catcher Kerth Moreland hit two balls over the

left-field fence, Manny Trillo bomered and Mike Schmidt got his Detroit 19th home run — the biggest home run output of the team this season - as Philadelphia defeated Houston, 8-4. Trillo also hit a single and

Dodgers 3, Cardinals 2

In St. Louis, Fernando Valenzuela pitched a four-hitter over 8% innings to become the first Nationnf League 10-game winner this sea-sea, leading Los Angeles to a 3-2 victory over St. Louis.

Giants 2, Cubs 1

At Chicago, Larry Herndon singled to drive in the go-shead run and Jack Clark homered and scored twice to give San Francisco
a 2-1 victory over Chicago, Herndon's hit in the sixth scored Clark to break a 1-1 tie and give starter and

Vîda Blue his sixth vîctory against

Expos 5, Braves 4 Braves 9, Expos 1

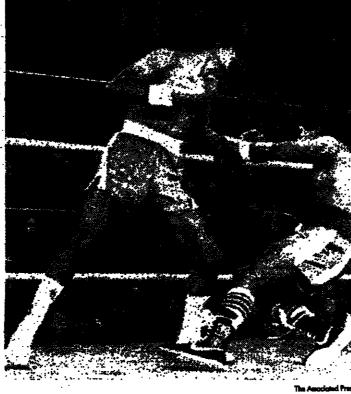
In Atlanta, Claudell Washing-ton and Chris Chambias each hit two-run homers in a five-run sixth inning that gave Atlanta a 9-1 victory and a split of its doubleheader with Montreal. The Expos won the opener, 5-4, when John Milner, acquired from Pittsburgh earlier inthe week, hit a three-run homer as Montreal rallied for five runs in

Mets 7, Reds 4

In Cincimati, Dave Kingman hit the 11th grand slam of his career and second of the season as New York came from behind to defeat Cincinnati, 7-4.

Padres 7, Pirates 6

In Pittsburgh, punch hitter Bro-derick Perkins drove in three runs with a double in the eighth, and Ozzie Smith followed with a game-winning triple as San Diego de-feated Pittsburgh, 7-6.



Salvador Sanchez flooring Wilfredo Gomez in the first round.

in Oakland, Calif., a two-run omer by Tony Armas in the seventh inning gave Oakland a 2-0 NFL Eagles Hurting at Guard and Fullback

NFL Exhibition

G G 1,000 75 G G 1,500 B4

2 2 0 .500 SE 86 1 2 9 .333 47 51 1 2 0 .333 37 44

2 1 G .467 74 69 1 2 0 .332 24 32 1 2 8 .223 52 23 1 2 0 .333 38 64 0 3 0 .800 62 81

2 1 0 .667 62 43

1 2 6 .333 60 52 1 2 8 .233 66 75 1 2 8 .333 31 57 1 2 8 .333 39 66

By William N. Wallace New York: Times Service

SYRACUSE, N.Y., — The Philadelphia Eagles opened their training camp five weeks ago with 128 players on their roster, which seemed enough. But the team has come up short on manpower at two positions, guard and fullback,

Nehemiah Excels In Cologne Meet

The Associated Press COLOGNE - Renaldo Nehemiah posted the fourth-best time ever in the 110-meter hurdles at an international track and field meet here Sunday. Nehemiah finished in with none out in the tenth, lifting 13.07 seconds, just short of the Milwankee to a 4-3 victory over world mark of 12.93 he set five days ago in Zurich.

Nehemiah's performance was the highlight of the meet after a much-heralded 400-meter hurdles duel between Edwin Moses of the United States and Harald Schmid of West Germany fizzled. A half hour before the race, Moses withdrew, complaining of a slight mus-cle pull in his upper thigh. He said that he suffered the strain Friday at a meet in West Berlin. Harald Schmid of West Germany won the

event in 49.17.

In West Berlin, Steve Ovett of Britain, in his first race following an injury, easily won the mile ahead of Steve Scott of the United States and Robert Nemeth of Austria. Oveta's time was 3:55.58 minutes, which was more than seven seconds slower than the world record set by Sabastian Coe in Zurich on Wednesday.

Major League Standings

9 2 .750 • 7 5 .583 2 6 .571 6 6 .500 Tempo Bay 27. Houst Missel 31. Detroit 27 Buttalo 31, Cleveland 6 500 3 ington 13. Boltimore 2 St. Louis 16, Kanses City 3 4 .436 ver 17, Green Bay 7 Minnesoto 20, Atlanta 19 7 6 538 7 7 462 CFL Standings RATIONAL LEAGUE DYCHAOL
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6 0 .250 163 257
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NY Glorits

for its third preseason game, which was to be played here Sunday against the New Orleans Saints. seems likely, and such a change would diminish the role of Wilbert Montgomery, the club's premier

Sxity players remain on the running back. roster but not all are healthy. And Leroy Hatris, a fearsome lead the two guards, Ron Baker and blocker for Montgomery's off-Rich Garza, must play without re-lief. As for the three fullbacks, one, tackle smashes and sweeps, broke both bones in his left arm while Steve Howell, joined the team this week; another is a rookie, Hubert stiff-arming the Pittsburgh Steeler rookie cornerback, Anthony Washington, in the last preseason game, and he will be out for all or Oliver, and Perry Harrington, who will start, is not much of a blocker, a quality essential for the position. most of the season. His absence There are so many football playwill effect the team's style. ers in the preseason period that it is hard to believe a team can run

Harrington, the club's 1980 second-round draft choice from Jackout of them or have to alter its ofson State, is faster than Harris andfense to accommodate the abilities a better outside runner, but that is of one performer. The Eagles may not what the Eagles need him for. have to do that if Harrington is to remain the No. I fullback, which They need a blocker for the brilhant Montgomery, but acquiring one is not so easy.

Of Philadelphia's two healthy gnards, Baker moved into the starting lineup after the coach, Dick Vermeil, induced 38-year-old Woody Peoples to retire. Garza is a free agent from Temple University who seemed to have little chance of making the team, but Vermeil said of him last week: "Garza's a football player. He can play here."

Petey Perot, the other regular guard, is sidelined with a back in-jury; Dean Miraldi, the second draft choice, has a pulled muscle, and Steve Kenney, the top reserve, has a foot problem because of the

Sanchez Stops Gomez With 8th-Round TKO

From Agency Dispatches

LAS VEGAS — Salvador Sanchez of Mexico City blitzed previously unbeaten Wilfredo Gomez of Puerto Rico with a stunning attack Friday night, knocking him down just 40 seconds into the first round en route to an eighth-round TKO. it was the seventh successful defense of Sanchez's World Boxing

Council featherweight title.

The referee, Carlos Padilla, stopped the fight at 2:09 of the eighth round with Gomez's face badly swollen and cut. Gomez, as is his style, came out

blasting in the first round. But Sanchez needed all of 40 seconds to send a crunching left book through the barrage, knocking Gomez down for a count of four. "I was prepared for his attack," Sanchez said. "I knew he'd charge at me and I was ready for him. But

I hurt <u>him</u> with that left and knew then I'd win the fight." Sanchez, counterpunching with deadly accuracy, hit Gomez at will during rounds two through seven. By the sixth round, both of Gomez' eyes were swollen nearly

shut and badly cut. In the eighth, Sanchez battered Gomez nearly at will and landed two lefts and two stunning rights followed by another left. Gomez went halfway through the ropes near Sanchez's corner. He was up

at the count of eight, but Padilla stepped in and stopped the bout. Sanchez, 22, improved his record to 40-1-1 with 30 knockouts. He won the title Feb. 2, 1980 with a savage beating of Danny (Little Red) Lopez. He defended it six times before fighting Gomez, including another lopsided victory over Lopez in a rematch in June of

First Loss

Gomez, 24, suffered the first loss of his pro career. He fought to a draw in his pro debut, then went on the streak of 32 straight knockouts. He won the WBC super bantamweight crown May 21, 1977, when he knocked out Yum Dong-Kyun of Korea in the 12th round in San Juan, and defended the

crown 13 times. The loss left Gomez without a title. WBC officials had ruled before the fight that he would have to relinquish the super-ban-tamweight (122-pound limit) crown because he failed to defend it against the top-ranked challenger in that division.

Page Remains Unbeaten ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (UPI) Greg Page, despite being taken to the ropes on numerous occa-

heavyweight title Saturday with a controversial 12-round split-decision over George Chaplin.

Duran vs. Minchille PANAMA CITY (UPI) - Ro-

berto Duran of Panama will fight Italian junior middleweight cham-pion Luigia Minchillo next month, his manager, Carlos Eleta, said Saturday.

Eleta said the Minchillo fight, cheduled for Las Vegas on Sept. 26, would be a tune-up for a title bout with Wilfredo Benitez, the world junior middleweight champion from Puerto Rico.

Featherweight Upset LAS VEGAS (AP) — Juan La-Porte, ranked as the No. 5 feath-erweight by the World Boxing As-

ranked Rocky Lockridge at 2:52 of the second round with with a

straight right to the jaw Saturday.

It made LaPorte the U.S. Boxing Association champion. U.S. Outclasses Russia in Dual Swim Meet United Press International KIEV, U.S.S.R. - The United States completed a 203-141 victory over the Soviet Union Sunday in

the first dual swim meet between

them on Soviet territory since The Russians, clearly outclassed during the first two days of the three-day meet, fought back Sunday, taking half of the 10 events. But the Americans, young and confident, clicked off four victories in a row to keep a comfortable

- Craig Beardsley of the University of Florida broke his own mark in the 200-meter butterfly, swimming the distance in 1:58.01 on

Only one world record was set

One-Man Spectacular Jeff Float of the University of Southern California staged a oneman spectacular in the 400-meter medley, clocking 4:24.24 Sunday to come from behind to beat Sergei

Fesenko, 4:24.66, and the Ukraini-

an-born favorite, Alexander Si-

The fiercely anti-American crowd, which went berserk when it appeared that Fesenko was headed victory, fell silent during the final 25 meters as Float muscled his way to the touch.

Mary T. Meagher had no trouble winning the 200-meter butter-fly but she failed to break her own

world mark. Meagher swam the distance in 2:09.80, far off her world mark. She was followed by her teammate Mayumi Yokoyama in 2:15.34.

The Soviet Union won its first two events of Sunday after the United States already had sewn up the team title.

crowd to its feet with a 1:03.70 performance in the 100-meter kept up the pace with a time of

Pentathlon Title

Wendy Norman.

Ahlgren finished only 13th in the final event, the 2,000-meter

Britain retained the team title, finishing with 14,576 points to 14,416 for the United States and 14,382 for Sweden. West Germany was fourth with 14,323.

2:18.85 in the 200-meter breaststroke. Second was compatriot Arsen Miskarov in 2:19.35 It was only the second time in the meet that Soviet men placed

first and second. Meagher, the 16-year-old sensation from Kentucky, easily took

Larisa Gorchakova brought the backstroke. Then Robertas Zhulpa

Taken by Swede

LONDON - Anne Ahlgren of Sweden won the individual title at the women's World Modern Pentathlon Championships Saturday, barely holding off West Germa-ny's Sabine Krapf and Britain's

cross-country run, almost one minute behind the winner, Joy Hansen of the United States. But she managed to hold on to her overnight lead to win with 4,975 points to Krapf's 4,966 and Norman's 4,965.

the day the U.S. team assumed an insurmountable 139-85 lead. The world record of 2:06.37 that Meagher set last year far outclasses the best-ever Soviet time of 2:14.04. The temperature dropped sharply Sunday after two days of warm

the 100-meter butterfly Saturday,

sun that made the 2,000 spectators at the Dynamo Kiev pool envious of the competitors. Skies were overcast on Sunday. The Russians, clearly outclassed in most events, fared best in longdistance races. Vladimir Salnikov took the 1,500-meter freestyle in

15:15.41, with Alexander Chaev second in 15:24.32. The U.S. head coach, Don Lamont, said he was surprised by the strength of the Soviet women. Prior to the meet, Soviet coach Ser-gei Vaichechovsky said he expected the American women to sweep

their events. But Larisa Gorchakova took the 200-meter backstroke on Saturday and Larisa Belakon won the 200-

Austin Settles Down to Defeat Lloyd in Tumultuous Canadian Open

From Agency Dispatches

East W L T Pcl. PF PA 2 0 8 1.900 56 30 3 0 0 1.000 52 24 2 1 0 .407 67 61 1 1 8 .500 44 32 1 2 0 .233 62 68 TORONTO - Tracy Austin defeated Chris Evert Lloyd in straight sets Sunday to capture the Canadian Open Tennis Championships, 6-1, 6-4. Austin, the only player who holds a career edge over the Wim-

bledon champion, prevailed with surprising ease, using superior speed and a relentless string of unforced errors by her opponent to claim the \$34,000 winner's purse. It was Austin's eighth triumph over Evert in 14 matches stretching back to 1977. But six of those victories have come in their last seven

meetings at a time when Lloyd has

been virtually unbeatable by any-

Austin gained a berth in the final on Saturday, when tempers cooled long enough for her to beat Martina Navratilova, 7-6, 6-4, and for Lloyd to beat Andrea Jaeger, 4-

Front-Page Incident

The calm at the National Tennis Center on the York University campus followed two tumultuous days in the event, which had drawn every top player.

Last Thursday, angered over line calls, Bettina Bunge stormed off the court at 0-5 in the third set of her match with Pam Shriver.

On Friday, equally distraught over the officiating, Shriver direct-ed insulting remarks at Austin as the two met at the net following Austin's 6-2, 7-5 quarterfinal victory. Austin left the court visibly upset. The incident was so extraordi nary for women's tennis, and the language so coarse, that the usual ly traditional Globe and Mail newspaper reported it on the front page Saturday morning.

The Shriver-Austin encounter included a postmatch confrontation between the umpire, Karl Allison, who had overruled linesmer at least a half-dozen times, and Trish Faulkner, the tour director of the Women's Tennis Association. Faulkner removed Allison, who heads the Ontario Umpires Association, from further duty in singles matches.

> More Sports On Page 11

As if this were not enough, Hana Mandhkova of Czechoslovakia made an obscene gesture at a linesman during her 6-3, 7-6 loss to Lloyd in the quarterfinals. Mandi-kova, seeded fifth, had been upset all week about her seeding.

easy." Austin said of her victory over Lloyd. "We're both mentally very tough and usually it's a ques-tion of who gets on top first." Evert was generous in defeat, saying of Austin: "She is playing really tremendons and one thing

McEntoe in Final

John McEnroe, after trailing 4-1 in the first set, stormed back to defeat Raul Ramirez of Mexico, 7-6, 6-1, in the semifinals of the Association of Tennis Professionals championship Saturday night. On Sunday, McEnroe was to meet Chris Lewis of New Zealand, a 6-7, 7-6, 6-3 winner over Stan Smith

in the other semifinal.



Tracy Austin, upset after Pam Shriver directed obscenities at her, is consoled by a tennis official at the Canadian Open.

Personally Speaking

By William Safire

NEW YORK - When Washington Post columnist Maxine Cheshire reported on Nancy Reagan's activities at the royal wedding, a reader protested about the use of the phrase "personal friend." Wrote Sandra Gottlieb of Bethesda, Md.: "Is Susan Meyer really a 'close personal friend' of

Nancy Reagan's? Are you sure she isn't a close, impersonal friend' or a 'distant, per-

"Personal" is a word that has ? been snuggling 🤆 ; up too close to "friend." To have Safire a friend goes be-

yond knowing somebody personally — that is, as between individuals, or, in sports lingo, "one on one." When a television performer says, "All my friends out there in televisionland," he does not mean friends, if the word "friend" has any meaning: A friend is someone with whom you have a personal relationship. "He's my personal friend" is, then, redundant and a fit object of scorn.

"Personal" is a word taking a beating in other respects. Advertisers have been using it to mean "not bath size" — that is, "personal-size lyory." In that same small sense, a "personal car" is a small car, not a "family car," One traditional meaning of "personal" is "individual," and such usages are not mistaken, but they are being overused. What is a "person-al computer"? Presumably it means that one person can work it, but can't one person work any computer?

"Personal and confidential" is a redundancy most of the time. "Personal" can mean "not official" or "not corporate," but the intended meaning is usually "This is be-tween him and me, Nosy Parker, and keep your prying eyes off it"
— that is, "private." When "personal" is used in that sense, "personal and confidential" is redundant. Letters addressed to me with that stuttering stricture are exa-mined by hordes of secretaries and news clerks, while letters marked "private" or "personal" opened by me, personally, after I soak them in a tub of water

TIME ONCE AGAIN for The Bloopies, those coveted awards to the advertising industry, bestowed annually on the most creative copywriters and laid-back layouters by the Academy of Academic Academicians.

The Elizabeth Arden "Millenium" Award for misspelling goes to the Happy Legs division of Spen-cer Companies for its "100 percent natural linen jodphur." Macy's de-partment stores also like this spelling. The Indian city of Jodhpur, home of the riding breeches after which the jodhpur was named, is appalled.

The Inhumane Society Gold Toothpick for the most delicious classified ad goes to the English-language Mexico News, Mexico City, for: "Doberman, Easy to feed; will eat anything Especially fond of children.

The Ent-Anything Doberman Collar for the unprovoked rapine of innocent verbs to Procter & Gamble's High Point coffee, which "has the hearty, robust flavor to decaffeinate the ones you love.")

The Freedom-From-Agreement Laurels wreath to Pan American World Airways, for "Here's four great ways to tour a great country. Britain." (And here are one way to punctuate, Badiv.)

The Baldfaced Prevarication Statuette to Coat Tails for "We make our clothes in a wide variety of styles and fabrications." Next to the singular use of "pant," which has been hosed down from "pants," and of "shirtings" (as in "I'd give you the shirtings off my back, Muffie"), the fashion industry has taken to the use of "fabrication" when it means "fabric." "Fabrication" is a euphemism for a lie, and, yes, a wide variety of lies

Finally, the Red-Faced Pundit of the Year Golden Thumb to the promotion department of The ew York Times, which ran a finelooking picture of its right-wing thumbsucker with the copy line: Week after week he takes you behind the news for a hard look at why things sometimes turn out the way they do." Writes Joseph Harriss of the Washington office of Reader's Digest: "The fact is, things always turn out the way

And so they do. New York Times Service

The Denizens of Death Valley

Sweating Out Summer in One of the Hottest Places on Earth

By Charles Hillinger

Los Angeles Times Service EATH VALLEY MONU-MENT, Calif. — "It's heaven here for eight months. But the rest of the year is hell," says Gordon Jonas. a 50-year-old

plumber. Jonas is one of about 200 men. women and children who live all year in Death Valley, one of the hottest, driest places on earth.

Virgil Olson, 54, park ranger and naturalist, is another. "Everyone in his or her right mind gets out of here in the summer. It's just too damn hot," Ol-

son says.

"What am I doing here? Somebody's got to tend the store."

Joanne Brunet, 43, wife of a park employee, says, "If I go outside in the summer heat, even for a few minutes, I get deathly ill. So, I stay in my air-conditioned home all summer. I hardly ever go outside." And she has lived in the park for five years.

Thrives on Heat

Her husband, Sonny, 48, who is in charge of road maintenance in the park, thrives on the blastfurnace quality of life, however. He hikes a mile or two every day in the hot sun just to keep himself in shape.

Says his wife, "I hate Death Valley with a passion in summer. It's awful to be cooped up. Television reception is terrible. I'm a bridge player. But no one else in Death Valley plays."

The average daily high temperature in July in Death Valley for the past 50 years has been 116 degrees Fahrenheit (46 degrees Celsius). Often the mercury soars above 120 F (49 C). On many summer nights the lowest temperature is 100 F (38 C) to 110 F (43 C).

Ground temperatures of 170 F (77 C) to 190 F (88 C) are not

A skeleton crew of National Park personnel and their families sweat out the summers in the valley, which is below sea level, 140 miles long and 4 to 16 miles wide.

So do a few miners, a California Highway Patrol officer, a sheriff's deputy, the postmaster,



Sonny Brunet, 48, on his daily hike.

the crew at a gas station, and those who work in the general store, in the gift shop, at the Fur-nace Creek Ranch motel, at the saloon and the two restaurants. That's it.

Why would anyone move here to face the long hot summer? The Brunets did it to escape

"We lived in Rocky Mountain National Park for 18 years before coming here," Joanne Brunet explains. "We moved to Death Valley to get away from the numb-ing cold, the deep snow, the long

Escaping the Cold

"We had no idea it was going to be this hot for four months straight with no letup. We went from one extreme to another. There must be something in be-

Geneva Jonas, wife of the Death Valley plumber and a 12year resident of the valley says "It's depressing. Tempers flare. Everybody snaps at everyone. Neighbors don't get along. "The old green stuff keeps us here. My husband has a good job. But every summer I swear it's the last I'll spend in this

No Dryer Necessary

One thing she doesn't need is a clothes dryer. She says she no sooner has all her laundry hung on a clothesine outside than she starts taking it

down. It dries that fast.
"Working outside, I learn to
pace myself like a turde. With the least bit of exertion you feel like everything is drained out of you," says her husband.

"Being a plumber," Jonas says,
"I'm accustomed to getting phone calls in the middle of the night to repair a water pump that goes out in air conditioning

"I have to get on the job right away before the people in the house collapse from heat prostra-

Karen Noroman, 24, a tour

guide at Scotty's Castle, a tourist attraction, says, "People are always passing out from the heat while touring the castle, especially pregnant women."

Productivity is half of what it normally is for those who work out-of-doors in the summer heat," says Sonny Brunet. "A person working 15 or 20 minutes outside has to duck inside an airconditioned building to cool off. "You sweat a quart of water

an hour and you have to replace it or you dehydrate."
"This is the time of the year people put in for a transfer," says

park naturalist Olson.

140 Miles to Nearest Grocery It's not only the heat that is depressing, it's the isolation. Death Valley residents drive 140 miles to Las Vegas, Nev. — the nearest city of any size - just to

It's so hot that birds seldom fly during the day. They take cover in the shade, mouths open, pant-

Cottontails, jackrabbits, lizards, quail, snakes and other critters duck into holes, or hide under the bushes and the few trees here to escape the sun. They come out at night.

When driving, people who live here generally wear gloves to avoid burning their hands when opening car doors, grasping the steering wheel or touching any metal.

"The heat plays all kinds of tricks on cars," Olson says. "Tires blow. Engines quit Parts come unglued. Automatic transmissions get so hot cars catch fire under the floor

During the summer U.S. and foreign car manufacturers conduct hot-weather road tests.

Faucet Switch Water heaters are turned off in

summer and become cold-water storage tanks. Water in the pipes is boiling hot. So when you want hot water you turn on the cold water faucet to draw from the pipes; when you want cold water you turn on the hot water faucet draw from the tank.

That in itself is enough to drive a plumber crazy.

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ICZKOVITS,

Sun Powers Balloonist Across English Channel

Julian Nott, a solar energy enthusiast, claimed a first for crossing the English Channel in a hot air balloon kept aloft only by solar energy although he had artificial aid from a burner to get his dou-ble-skinned balloon in the air. But once in flight the heat of the sun's rays kept the air warm in the balloon for his two-hour trip from near Canterbury, southeast of London, to near Calais, France. "It was the flight of a lifetime." said the 37-year-old London engineer. "The most wonderful thing about the flight is that in a hot air contributions. balloon the burner makes a lot of

Philippe Bianconi, a 21-year-old from France, has won the first prize in Cleveland's fourth bienni-Casadesus Piano Competition, an honor that includes recording offers and recitials in New York and Washington. Bianconi also will be invited to appear as soloist with the Cleveland Orchestra and Orchestre Philharmonique de Lille

noise, but I had absolute total si-

The Newport Jazz Festival came home to Newport, R.I., where it was born in 1954. Nearly 3,000 music buffs, anxious for the festival's homecoming after almost a decade in New York, took their pick of bleacher seats or picnic blankets by the sea to listen to Dixieland, belop and swing It was a moment of great emotion for producer George Wein, who was nearly hounded out of town after gate-crashing rowdies rioted the last festival in 1971. And to celebrate, he brought back some of the talent that made the Newport Jazz Festival something special over the years — Dave Brubeck, Mel Lewis and his orchestra with guest saxophonist Zoot Sims; drummer Buddy Rich; pianist McCoy Tyner, trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie and guest vibes player Milt Jackson; and singer Nancy Wilson.

Princess Margaret marked her 51st birthday Friday at Balmoral Castle in Scotland with her older sister, Queen Elizabeth II, 55, and newlyweds Charles and Diana, the Prince and Princess of Wales.

* * *

Mayor Edward Koch said New York will turn Strawberry Fields, the Central Park plot named in memory of John Lemon into "an exceptional living tribute" to the former Beatle. The landscaping originally was put forth by Lennon's widow, Yoko Ono, who has "invited all countries of the world to donate plants, rocks and-or stones of their nation." Strawberry Fields is a teardrop-shaped 21/2acre area where Ono and Lennon took their last walk together before he was shot and killed last December outside their apartment overlooking the park. The name Strawberry Fields comes from a song written by Lennon and Paul McCartney. One said she will cov-er whatever costs are not met by

Jane Pauley, co-host of NBC's "Today" show, and her husband,
"Doonesbury" carnonist Garry
Trudean, are expecting their first
child in the last week of February. Pauley plans to work as long as she can before having the baby and "absolutely" will return after giv-ing birth, said a spokesman for the TV network.

George C. Wallace celebrated his 62d birthday in Montgomery, Ala, with 3,000 persons from around the state, featured country music and a covered-dish supper. And despite denying that the event had nothing to do with politics," Wallace supporters said the birthday celebration could be the barometer the former governor of Alabama needs to make up his mind about seeking an unprecedented fourth term in the statehouse. Many of the state's top politicians admit that Wallace is the wild card. But Wallace himself won't say any-

After last month being given only a 50-50 chance of surviving, singer Jerry Lee Lewis, now says he is ready to resume his career as soon as his doctor approves. "I am going to be back on stage as soon as my doctor says I can put on a show, and I hope that will be pretty soon," Lewis said from a Memphis, Tenn., hospital. Lewis underwent a major operation July 10 for a perforated stomach, Dr. James Fortune gave the singer a 50-50 chance to survive. ... Meanwhile, country music singer Willie Nelson has been forced to cancel his concerts through September due to a collapsed lung. A spokesman for a Wailuku, Hawaii, hospital, said Nelson's condition was good and improving but that he needs to limit his activities until

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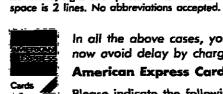
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